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For the National Era.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

Chapter IX.—*The Property is carried off.*

The February morning looked gray and drizzling through the window of Uncle Tom's cabin. It looked on downcast faces, the image of mournful hearts. The little table stood out before the fire, covered with an ironing cloth; a coarse but clean shirt or two, fresh from the iron, hung on the back of a chair by the fire, and Aunt Chloe had another spread out before her on the table. Carefully she rubbed and ironed every fold and every hem, with the most scrupulous exactness, every now and then raising her hand to her face to wipe off the tears that were coursing down her cheeks.

Tom sat by, with his Testament open on his knee, and his head leaning upon his hand—but neither spoke. It was yet early, and the children lay all asleep together in their little rude trundle-bed. Tom, who had, to the full, the gentle, domestic heart, which, woe for them! has been a peculiar characteristic of his unhappy race, got up and walked silently to look at his children.

"It's the last time," he said.

Aunt Chloe did not answer, only rubbed away over and over on the coarse shirt, already as smooth as hands could make it, and finally setting her iron suddenly down with a despairing plunge, she sat down to the table, and "lifted up her voice and wept."

"Spose we must be resigned—but oh Lord! how ken I? If I know'd anything whar you's goin—or how they'd sarve you. Missis says she'll try and 'deem ye in a year or two; but Lor, nobody never comes up that goes down thar. They kills em. I've hearn em tell how dey works em up on dem ar plantations."

"There'll be the same God there, Chloe, that there is here."

"Well," said Aunt Chloe, "spose dere will; but de Lord lets drefful things happen sometimes. I don't seem to get no comfort dat way."

"I'm in the Lord's hands," said Tom; "nothin can go no furder than He lets it—and thar's *one* thing I ken thank him for. It's *me* that's sold and going down, and not you nur the chil'en. Here you're safe—what comes will come only on me—and the Lord, he'll help me, I know he will."

Ah! brave, manly heart! smothering thine own sorrow, to comfort thy beloved ones! Tom spoke with a thick utterance, and with a bitter choking in his throat, but he spoke brave and strong.

"Let's think on our marcies!" he added, tremulously, as if he was quite sure he needed to think on them very hard indeed.

"Marcies!" said Aunt Chloe, "don't see no marcy in't! 'taint right! 'taint right it should be so. Mas'r never ought ter left it so that ye *could* be took for his debts. Ye've arnt him all he gets for ye twice over. He ow'd ye yer freedom, and oughter gin't to yer years ago. Mebbe he can't help hisself now—but I feel it's wrong. Nothing can't beat that ar out o' me. Sich a faithful crittur as ye've been! and allers sot his business fore yer own every way! and reckoned on him more than yer own wife and chil'en. Them as sells heart's love and heart's blood, to get out thar scrapes, de Lord'll be up to em!"

"Chloe—now, if ye love me, ye won't talk so—when perhaps jest the last time we'll ever have together! And I'll tell ye, Chloe, it goes agin me to hear one word agin master. Wan't he put in my arms a baby; it's natur I should think a heap of him. And he couldn't be 'spected to think so much of poor Tom. Masters is used to havin all these yer things done for em, and nat'lly they don't think so much on't. They can't be 'spected to, no way. Set him longside of other masters—who's had the treatment and the livin I've had? And he never would have let this yer come on me, if he could have seed it aforehand. I know he wouldn't."

"Wal, any way, thar's wrong about it *somewhar*," said Aunt Chloe, in whom a stubbed sense of justice was a predominant trait; "I can't jest make out whar 'tis—but thar's wrong somewhar, I'm *clar* o' that."

"Yer ought ter look up to the Lord above—He's above all—thar don't a sparrow fall without Him."

"It don't seem to comfort me, but I 'spect it orter," said Aunt Chloe, "but dar's no use talkin; I'll jes wet up de corn cake, and get ye one good breakfast, cause nobody knows when you'll get another."

In order to appreciate the sufferings of the negro sold South, it must be remembered that all the instinctive affections of that race are peculiarly strong. Their local attachments are very abiding. They are not naturally daring and enterprising, but home-loving and affectionate. Add to this, all the terrors with which ignorance invests the unknown, and add to this, again, that selling to the South is set before the negro from childhood as the last severity of punishment. The threat that terrifies more than whipping or torture of any kind, is the threat of being sent down river. We have ourselves heard this feeling expressed by them, and seen the unaffected horror with which they will sit in their gossiping hours, and tell frightful stories of that "down river," which to them is

> "That undiscovered country, from whose bourne
> No traveller returns"

A missionary among the fugitives in Canada told us that many of the fugitives confessed themselves to have escaped from comparatively kind masters, and that they were induced to brave the perils of escape, in almost every case, by the desperate horror with which they regarded being sold South—a doom which was hanging either over themselves or their husbands, their wives or children. This nerves the African, naturally patient, timid, and unenterprising, with heroic courage, and leads him to suffer hunger, cold, pain, the perils of the wilderness, and the more dread penalties of recapture.

The simple morning meal now smoked on the table, for Mrs. Shelby had excused Aunt Chloe's attendance at the great house that morning. The poor soul had expended all her little energies on this farewell feast—had killed and dressed her choicest chicken, and prepared her corn cake with scrupulous exactness, just to her husband's taste, and brought out certain mysterious jars on the mantel-piece, some preserves that were never produced except on extreme occasions.

"Lor, Pete," said Mose, triumphantly, "haint we got a buster of a breakfast!" at the same time catching at a fragment of the chicken.

Aunt Chloe gave him a sudden box on the ear—"Thar now! crowing over the last breakfast yer poor daddy's gwine to have to home!"

"Oh! Chloe," said Tom, gently.

"Wal, I can't help it," said Aunt Chloe, hiding her face in her apron, "I's so tossed about, it makes me act ugly."

The boys stood quite still, looking first at their father and then at their mother, while the baby, climbing up her clothes, began an imperious, commanding cry.

"Thar!" said Aunt Chloe, wiping her eyes, and taking up the baby, "now I's done, I hope—now, do eat something. This yer's my nicest chicken. Thar, boys, ye shall have some, poor critturs! Yer mammy's been cross to yer."

The boys needed no second invitation, and went in with great zeal for the eatables; and it was well they did so, as otherwise there would have been very little performed to any purpose by the party.

"Now," said Aunt Chloe, bustling about after breakfast, "I must put up yer clothes. Jes likely as not, he'll take em all away. I know thar ways; mean as dirt they is! Wal, now, yer flannels for rhumatis is in this corner; so be careful, cause there wont nobody make yer no more; then here's yer old shirts, and these yer is new ones. I toed off these yer stockins last night, and put de ball in em to mend with. But Lor! who'll ever mend for ye?" and Aunt Chloe, again overcome, laid her head on the box side, and sobbed! "To think on't! no crittur to do for ye, sick or well! I don't railly think I oughter be good now!"

The boys, having eaten everything there was on the breakfast table, began now to take some thought of the case; and seeing their mother crying, and their father looking very sad, began to whimper and put their hands to their eyes. Uncle Tom had the baby on his knee, and was letting her enjoy herself to the utmost extent, scratching his face and pulling his hair, and occasionally breaking out into clamorous explosions of delight, evidently arising out of its own internal reflections.

"Ay, crow away, poor crittur!" said Aunt Chloe, "ye'll have to come to it, too! ye'll live to see yer husband sold, or mebbe be sold yerself—and those yer boys, they's to be sold, I spose, too, jes like as not, when dey gets good for somethin; aint no use in niggers havin nothin."

Here one of the boys called out—"Thar's missis a comin in."

"She can't do no good; what's she coming for?" said Aunt Chloe.

Mrs. Shelby entered. Aunt Chloe set a chair for her in a manner decidedly gruff and crusty. She did not seem to notice either the action or the manner. She looked pale and anxious.

"Tom," she said, "I come to"——and stopping suddenly, and regarding the silent group, she sat down in the chair, and covering her face with her handkerchief, began to sob.

"Lor, now—missis—don't, don't," said Aunt Chloe, bursting out in her turn, and for a few moments they all wept in company. And in those tears they all shed together, the high and the lowly, melted away all the heartburnings and anger of the oppressed. Oh! ye, who visit the distressed, do ye know that everything your money can buy, given with a cold, averted face, is not worth one honest tear shed in real sympathy!

"My good fellow," said Mrs. Shelby, "I can't give you anything to do you any good. If I give you money, it will only be taken from you. But I tell you solemnly, and before God, that I will keep trace of you, and bring you back as soon as I can command the money; and, till then, trust in God!"

Here the boys called out that Mass'r Haley was coming, and then an unceremonious kick pushed open the door. Haley stood there in very ill humor, having ridden hard the night before, and being not at all pacified by his ill success in recapturing his prey.

"Come," said he, "ye nigger, ye'r ready? Servant, ma'am!" said he, taking off his hat, as he saw Mrs. Shelby.

Aunt Chloe shut and corded the box, and getting up, looked gruffly on the trader, her tears seeming suddenly turned to sparks of fire.

Tom rose up meekly, to follow his new master, and raised up his heavy box on his shoulder. His wife took the baby in her arms, to go with him to the wagon, and the children, still crying, trailed on behind.

Mrs. Shelby, walking up to the trader, detained him for a few moments, talking with him in an earnest manner; and while she was thus talking, the whole family party proceeded to a wagon, that stood ready harnessed at the door. A crowd of all the old and young hands on the place stood gathered around it, to bid farewell to their old associate. Tom had been looked up to, both as a head servant and as a Christian teacher, by all the place, and there was much honest sympathy and grief about him, particularly among the women.

"Why, Chloe, you bar it better'n we do," said one of the women, who had been weeping freely, noticing the gloomy calmness with which Aunt Chloe stood by the wagon.

"I's done *my* tears!" she said, looking grimly at the trader, who was coming up; "I does not feel to cry 'fore dat ar old limb, no how."

"Get in!" said Haley to Tom, as he strode through the crowd of servants, who looked at him with lowering brows.

Tom got in, and Haley, drawing out from under the wagon seat a heavy pair of shackles, made them fast around each ankle.

A smothered groan of indignation ran through the whole circle, and Mrs. Shelby spoke from the verandah—

"Mr. Haley, I assure you that precaution is entirely unnecessary."

"Do'n know, ma'am—I've lost one five hundred dollars from this yer place, and I can't 'ford to run no more risks."

"What else could ye 'spect on him?" said Aunt Chloe, indignantly, while the two boys, who now seemed to comprehend at once their father's destiny, clung to her gown, sobbing and groaning vehemently.

"I'm sorry," said Tom, "that Mass'r George happened to be away."

George had gone to spend two or three days with a companion on a neighboring estate, and having departed early in the morning, before Tom's misfortune had been made public, had left without hearing of it.

"Give my love to Mass'r George," he said, earnestly.

Haley whipped up the horse, and with a steady, mournful look, fixed to the last on the old place, Tom was whirled away.

They rattled on along the dusty road, whirling past every old familiar spot, until the bounds of the estate were fairly passed, and they found themselves out on the open pike. After they had ridden about a mile, Haley suddenly drew up at the door of a blacksmith's shop, when, taking out with him a pair of handcuffs, he stepped into the shop, to have a little alteration in them.

"These yer's a little too small for his build," said Haley, showing the fetters, and pointing out to Tom.

"Lor! now, if thar aint Shelby's Tom. He ha'nt sold him now?" said the smith.

"Yes he has," said Haley.

"Now ye don't! well, reely," said the smith, "who'd a thought it! Why, ye needn't go to fetterin him up this yer way. He's the faithfullest, best crittur!"

"Yes, yes," said Haley, "but your good fellers are just the critters to wanter run off. Them stupid ones, as doesn't care whar they go, and shifless drunken ones, as don't care for nothin, they'll stick by, and like as not be rather pleased to be toted round; but these yer prime fellers, they hates it like sin. No way but to fetter em; got legs, they'll use em—no mistake."

"Well," said the smith, feeling among his tools, "them plantations down thar, stranger, aint jest the place a Kentuck nigger wants to go to—they dies thar tol'able fast, don't they?"

"Wal, yes—tol'able fast, ther dying is—what with the 'climating and one thing and another, they dies so as to keep the market up pretty brisk," said Haley.

"Wal, now, a feller can't help thinkin it's a mighty pity to have a nice, quiet, likely feller, as good un as Tom is, go down to be fairly ground up on one them ar sugar plantations."

"Wal, he's got a far chance. I promised to do well by him. I'll get him in house servant in some good old family, and then if he stands the fever and 'climating, he'll have a birth good as any nigger oughter ask for."

"He leaves his wife and chil'en up here, 'spose."

"Yes, but he'll get another thar. Lord, thar's women enough everywhar," said Haley.

Tom was sitting very mournfully on the outside of the shop while this conversation was going on. Suddenly he heard the quick, short click of a horse's hoof behind him; and before he could fairly awake from his surprise, young master George sprang into the wagon, threw his arms tumultuously round his neck, and was sobbing and scolding with energy.

"I declare, it's real mean. I don't care what they say, any of em! It's a nasty, mean shame! If I was a man, they shouldn't do it—they should not do so!" said George, with a kind of subdued howl.

"Oh! mass'r George! this does me good," said Tom. I couldn't bar to go off without seein ye. It does me real good, ye can't tell." Here Tom made some movement of his feet, and George's eye fell on the fetters.

"What a shame!" he exclaimed, lifting his hands; "I'll knock that old fellow down—I will."

"No you won't, mass'r George; and you must not talk so loud. It won't help me any, to anger him."

"Well, I won't, then, for your sake; but only to think of it—aint it a shame? They never sent for me, nor sent me any word, and if it hadn't been for Tom Lincoln, I shouldn't have heard it. I tell you I blew em up well, all of em, at home."

"That ar wasn't right, I'm 'feard, Master George."

"Can't help it; I say it's a shame. Look here, Uncle Tom," said he, turning his back to the shop, and speaking in a mysterious tone, "*I've brought you my dollar.*"

"Oh! I couldn't think o' takin on't, mass'r George, no ways in the world," said Tom, quite moved.

"But you *shall* take it, said George; "look here—I told Aunt Chloe I'd do it, and she advised me just to make a hole in it and put a string through, so you could hang it round your neck, and keep it out of sight; else this mean scamp would take it away. I tell ye, Tom, I want to blow him up! it would do me good!"

"No, don't, mass'r George, for it won't do *me* any good."

"Well, I won't, for your sake," said George, busily tying his dollar round Tom's neck; "but there, now, button your coat tight over it and keep it, and remember, every time you see it, that I'll come down after you, and bring you back. Aunt Chloe and I have been talking about it. I told her not to fear; I'll see to it, and I'll tease father's life out if he didn't do it."

"Oh! mass'r George, ye mustn't talk so 'bout yer father."

"Lor, Uncle Tom, I don't mean anything bad."

"And now, mass'r George," said Tom, "ye must be a good boy; 'member how many hearts is sot on ye. Allers keep close to yer mother. Don't be gettin into any them foolish ways boys has of gettin too big to mind their mothers. Tell ye what, mass'r George, the Lord gives good many things twice over; but he don't give ye a mother but once. Ye'll never see sich another woman, mass'r George, if ye live to be a hundred years old. So now you hold on to her, and grow up, and be a comfort to her, thar's my own good boy—you will now, won't ye?"

"Yes, I will, Uncle Tom," said George, seriously.

"And be careful of yer speakin, mass'r George. Young boys, when they comes to your age, is wilful, sometimes—its natur they should be. But real gen'lmen, such as I hopes you'll be, never lets fall no words that isn't 'spectful to thar parents. Ye aint 'fended, mass'r George?"

"No, indeed, Uncle Tom; you always did give me good advice."

"I's older, ye know," said Tom, stroking the boy's fine curly head with his large, strong hand, but speaking in a voice as tender as a woman's, "and I sees all that's bound up in you. Oh! mass'r George, you has everything—larnin, privileges, readin, writin—and you'll grow up to be a great, learned, good man, and all the people on the place and your mother and father'll be so proud on ye! Be a good mass'r, like yer father, and be a Christian, like yer mother—'member yer Creator in the days o' yer youth, mass'r George."

"I'll be *real* good, Uncle Tom, I tell you," said George. "I'm going to be a *first-rater*; and don't you be discouraged. I'll have you back to the place yet. As I told Aunt Chloe this morning, I'll build your house, all over, and you shall have a room for a parlor, with a carpet on it, when I'm a man. Oh! you'll have good times yet!"

Haley now came to the door with the handcuffs in his hands.

"Look here, now, Mister," said George, with an air of great superiority, as he got out, "I shall let father and mother know how you treat Uncle Tom."

"You'r welcome," said the trader.

"I should think you'd be ashamed to spend all your life buying men and women, and chaining them, like cattle. I should think you'd feel mean," said George.

"So long as your grand folks wants to buy men and women, I'm as good as they is," said Haley; "taint any meaner sellin on em than 'tis buyin!"

"I'll never do either when I'm a man," said George; "I'm ashamed, this day, that I'm a Kentuckian. I always was proud of it before;" and George sat very straight on his horse, and looked round with an air as if he expected the State would be impressed with his opinion.

"Well, good bye, Uncle Tom; keep a stiff upper lip," said George.

"Good bye, mass'r George," said Tom, looking fondly and admiringly at him, "God Almighty bless you! Ah! Kentucky haint got many like you," he said, in the fulness of his heart, as the frank, joyous, boyish face was lost to his view. Away he went, and Tom looked till the clatter of his horse's heels died away—the last sound or sight of his home. But over his heart there seemed to be a warm spot, where those young hands had placed that precious dollar. Tom put up his hand, and held it close to his heart.

"Now I tell ye what, Tom," said Haley, as he came up to the wagon, and threw in the handcuffs, "I mean to start far with ye, as I gen'lly do with my niggers; and I'll tell ye now, to begin with, you treat me far, and I'll treat you far; I aint never hard on my niggers. Calculates to do the best for em I can. Now ye see, you'd jest better settle down comfortable, and not be tryin no tricks—because nigger's tricks of all sorts I'm up to, and it's no use. If niggers is quiet, and don't try to get off, they has good times with me; and if they don't, why it's thar fault, and not mine."

Tom assured Haley that he had no present intentions of running off. In fact, the exhortation seemed rather a superfluous one to a man with a great pair of iron fetters on his feet. But Mr. Haley had got in the habit of commencing his relations with his stock with little exhortations of this nature, calculated, as he deemed, to inspire cheerfulness and confidence, and prevent the necessity of any unpleasant scenes.

And here for the present we take our leave of Tom, to pursue the fortunes of other characters in our story.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MECHANISM.—NO. 10.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

The sphere, cylinder, and cone, are called, the three round bodies." They are so called from the fact that most other round bodies may be viewed as modifications of these. The sphere may be called the "regular curved solid." It is even more regular than either of the five regular solids already named. It has no distinction of sides, edges, or corners. It presents the same view from whatever point examined. It is a perfectly round body. By pressing and rolling, the sphere may be changed into two spheroids, flattened and lengthened, called oblate and prolate. The sphere and spheroids can be readily illustrated and formed by putty, dough, clay, or any soft substance.

The two spheroids are exhibited in many vegetables. The turnip, onion, peach, and canteloupe, are oblate spheroids. The plum and watermelon are prolate spheroids. The earth is an oblate spheroid, being very slightly flattened at the poles.

A plane passing through the centre of a sphere divides it into two hemispheres. These can be divided again and again, presenting various interesting divisions of this interesting mathematical solid. The cylinder is a round body of uniform diameter and circular ends. The cone is a round body, with one end a circle, the other a point, called the base and apex. The trunks of trees and stems of grasses are cylinders, or cylindrical; the carrot, beet, and parsnip, are cones.

The cone can be divided in five different sections, making by these divisions a triangle, circle, ellipse, hyperbole, and parabola. The properties of these figures are so interesting as to be the subject of a distinct science, under the title of "Conic Sections." This science is sufficient in its details to occupy a volume of considerable size.

The three round bodies can be brought entirely within the comprehension of young children, say six or eight years old, by the revolutions of four figures, made of brass, tin, or iron. The revolution of a circle produces the sphere. An ellipse revolving around its two diameters produces the two spheroids, oblate and prolate. A square or oblong gives a cylinder, and a triangle the cone. These revolutions also give, clearly and strikingly, some interesting facts about the earth.

A circle, by different divisions, shows a semicircle, quadrant, sector, segment, diameter, radius, chord, arch, tangent, secant, sine, cosine, &c., all important to be familiar at least to every one engaged in a business pursuit. By a lathe any person can form, for his own instruction and amusement, not only the three round bodies, but innumerable modifications of them, as called for in the daily purposes of farming, mechanism, and domestic economy. No other instrument probably combines so much utility, amusement, and taste. Many literary and other sedentary personages provide themselves with lathes; frequently the amusement of ladies as well as gentlemen; excellent for boys, and girls, too.

Experiments.—In one building not a thousand miles from Washington were two schools. In one, pupils were whipped daily and severely for playing truant; in the other they would need whipping, if at all, to keep them from school. The former was a "Book School;" the latter a "Working School"—using the hand in aid of the mind.

For the National Era.

MUSIC.

BY CORNELIA E——.

Listen to the mighty anthem,
Swelling—swelling to the sky;
How the harp of nature vibrates
With divinest harmony.

Floating through li[illegible]'s grand cathedral,
'Mong its cloistered pillars high,
Waves of music, sweetly surging,
Fill its wide immensity.

Through the solemn aisles I wander,
Press the turf with reverent tread,
Gazing up with joy and wonder
To the arching roof o'erhead.

Listening to the flow perpetual
Of the lapsing stream of song,
Warbling birds and murmuring water
Swell the tide that floats along.

From the heights and depths around us,
Murmurs a low, measured chime,
Like the life-sands slowly falling
Through the mighty glass of Time.

Now sweeps in the wind's wild cadence,
What a mournful tone it hath!
Smiting all the forest harp strings
Stretched upon its trackless path.

And the sea, with billowy anthem,
Waketh echoes ever more,
As the waves with joyful rushing
Dash upon the sounding shore.

NEW ENGLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Concord, *July* 26, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The writer of this has spent half a century in the Granite State, and yet he has never seen the farmers more happy in mid-summer than they have been and are the present one. Crops of all kinds promise well, and hay is more abundant than it has been known to be at any time for the last quarter of a century; and in this part of the country, where the winters are long and cold, and cattle must be housed at least five and often six months in the year, and fed on hay mainly all that time, scarcely any other item in the farmers' crops exceeds this one in importance. New England has experienced a long succession of fruitful seasons, which, added to the happy prevalence of temperance principles and habits, very generally among the agricultural portion of her population in particular, has given them a degree of prosperity above the generality of men of their calling throughout the world. Mechanics, too, are doing well, and indeed in pecuniary matters generally New England never stood better than at present. Multitudes of her vigorous sons and intelligent daughters are going West, while but few wend their way into slave States. Professional men, in great numbers, are leaving these old States for the West, and not a few are on their way to the "*Far West*," where *gold* and newly-made *graves* are plenty; while hundreds upon hundreds of well-educated young ladies are going West to teach the millions of youth who will soon be peopling all that region. Agents are numerous about New England at the present time, collecting funds to aid in establishing colleges, academies, and schools of all kinds, in the West.

The "sunny South" may denounce cold and bleak New England as hypocritically pious and fanatically mad; but the men are now living in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line who will live at a time when all will admit that their true interests demanded the deep study of statesmen, in the middle of the 19th century, to devise ways and means how best to begin to get rid of slavery, rather than how to make the North aid in strengthening its power. New England has made up her mind to aid to any reasonable extent in improving the navigation of the great lakes and rivers in the West. The Harbor and River Improvement doctrine of the West is popular here in the East. Enough has been expended in purchasing Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California, and millions on millions of dollars more must be added to the hundreds of millions expended in the Florida and Mexican wars, to pay for Indian depredations during the next twenty-five years; and all this because the South would have it so; and yet New England, whose sons met the hottest conflicts in the wars of 1775 and 1812, must now be proscribed by the South in business relations because they continue to love *freedom* better than *oppression*. But New England laughs at such proscription, and looks smilingly to the West, and bids her "God speed" in her go-ahead career. But the South will come to her senses by and by, and learn that *Boston* is not all there is of *New England*. When the whole truth shall come to be fully known, it will be found that New England has a powerful interior—intelligent, patriotic, rural districts—whose moral influence is now being felt in all the Great West, as from those rural districts are flocking thousands upon thousands annually into all the free Western States.

As to matters political, there is less said at this particular season than at most any other of the year, as we have no Legislatures in session, and are to have but one election until next November. Vermont is making a little stir just now, as her election will happen on the 2d of September. Vermont is strongly for General Scott, and any other man against him, of any party whatever, will be weak. Maine will have no election the coming autumn, but then she is awake to what is going on in the other parts of the Union. The opponents of one or more of the so-called Compromise measures are increasing very rapidly, and the great mass of the Democrats of that State sympathize with Senator Hamlin in his views and feelings upon those measures.

In New Hampshire, the Free Democracy are evidently increasing, while the Hunker Democracy are as rapidly decreasing. The Whigs of this State, like those of Vermont and Maine, are very generally for Scott; and this is a matter of deep regret and much mortification to Mr. Webster's friends, as this is his native State, and the one which first sent him to Congress. Here his political life began, and here, up to March 7, 1850, the Whigs were as devotedly attached to him as the Democrats in South Carolina were attached to John C. Calhoun. But when he turned his back upon the principles and acts of his long life, his friends generally in this State halted, and followed him no more; and now he has no more decided opponents in any State in the Union than are thousands of the very Whigs who used to have so much confidence in him. Friends converted to enemies are usually very bitter.

The voters in New England are intelligent, and they are slow to believe that South Carolina or any other Southern State has any serious intention of going out of this Union; and they look upon all attempts "to save the Union," made by Northern men, as so many attempts to humbug the people. They are viewed as arts of office-seekers, employed to further their selfish plans.

We conclude here at the North that the Union is of quite as much importance to South Carolina as South Carolina can possibly be to the Union. We expect to see her entire delegation come to Washington next December, and take their seats—two in the Senate, and seven in the House. Indeed, it would not surprise us to see her asking even for the Speakership for Mr. Burt, one of her *Union-sick* members.

In Europe, we have to share in the disgrace of being members of a body politic which favors human slavery; and if anybody has cause to wish themselves out of such a Union, it seems to us Yankees that we are that "anybody;" and if we are quiet under such imputations, why, then, surely our Southern friends should not complain.

D. S. P.

Short Dresses.—Prentice being desired to state explicitly whether he was for or against the proposed *short dresses* for ladies, replied, that inasmuch as it was not in his power to pass much time with the ladies, he wished during those brief opportunities to *see as much of them as he could with propriety*, and therefore he was "decidedly" *a short dress man.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

A DAY IN POTSDAM.

April, 1851.

I had long wished to visit the home of Frederic the Great, and to spend a day in the city which, from its palaces and gardens, and its historical associations, has been termed the Versailles of Prussia. Early in the morning of one of the pleasant days of the opening of spring, I accordingly left Berlin with a party of friends, and after a ride of three quarters of an hour on the railroad through a level country, laid out in fields which were undergoing the first labors of the husbandman, we arrived in Potsdam. A few steps from the depot led us to the so-called *Royal Palace*, it being the oldest of the Royal Palaces which are shown to the stranger in Potsdam. It was the residence of the father of Frederic the Great, and his wife, the daughter of George the First of England. Here that remarkable character, remarkable, however, chiefly for his vices and his brutality, was accustomed to abuse his family and kick his courtiers, to smoke his pipe and review his army of giants. The suit of rooms were also shown us which Frederic the Great himself occupied during the first years of his reign. Here we saw his library filled with French books, his music stand, and his piano, with music composed by himself, in his own handwriting, and his writing desk inlaid with tortoise shell, and covered with blue velvet, which looked badly worn, and from which Napoleon, when in Potsdam, had cut out a piece as a relic of the illustrious hero. The suit of rooms were also shown us which Napoleon himself occupied in this Palace.

We next visited the *Church of the Garrison*, where Frederic the Great is buried. His remains are in a plain metal sarcophagus, deposited in a vault beneath the pulpit. At his side, in a sarcophagus of marble, rests his father, from whom he experienced so much ill-treatment, and whose severity hardened him for the conflicts of after life. The sword of Frederic had been left on his coffin, but was carried off by Napoleon; but over the tomb, on each side of the pulpit, now hang the eagles and standards taken from Napoleon's armies by the Prussians; "a fitting retribution," as another has said, "and as it were an atonement to the shade of the hero for this paltry theft." We had but a few moments to spare in the vault, hardly enough to realize that the remains of him rested at our feet, who was the greatest monarch and the greatest warrior of his time, who was a distinguished patron of the arts and sciences, and who, by his wisdom and energy, raised the petty State to whose throne he succeeded to the proud rank which it has so long enjoyed among the Powers of Europe.

From the *Church of the Garrison* we proceeded to visit the Palace of *Sans Souci*, the favorite residence of Frederic the Great during the most of his reign. Our road to the Palace led through gardens laid out with alleys and hedges, and adorned with statues, basins, and fountains, and up a flight of terraces fronted with glass, beneath which grow vines, olives, and orange-trees. On the uppermost of these terraces stands the Palace, a low building, and nowise magnificent or interesting in its external appearance, if we except the elegant semicircular colonnade of Corinthian columns behind it. The front rooms of this mansion command a charming view of the gardens and city below, and of the Havel, the river on which the city is situated, with its intricate windings, its wooded, picturesque, and sloping banks, and the beautiful green islands which it encircles. Within were shown us the rooms occupied by Frederic; the dining saloon where he was accustomed to surround his table with a company of learned Frenchmen, with Voltaire at their head, captivating the King by the brilliancy of his wit, and the severity of the sarcasm and ridicule which he lavished upon everything moral and religious—the concert room where Frederic led the music with his flute—and his bed-room, which has been scrupulously preserved in the state in which he left it, and in which were shown us, among other objects of interest, the chair in which he breathed his last, and the clock which was always wound up with his own hand, but which, being forgotten at last, stopped at the moment of his death, and still points to the hour of his decease. We were also permitted to visit the suit of rooms occupied by the present King during his summer residence in Potsdam, as the Court had not yet moved from Charlottenburg. These apartments are no less interesting to the student of history than to him who is vainly curious to witness the splendors of royalty. I will only mention the apartment of Voltaire, which is at present used for a toilet room by the Queen. Here were shown us traces of the habit of practical joking, to which Frederic the Great was so much addicted; for its walls are still covered with figures, which are pictorial epigrams on Voltaire's character—for example, a monkey meant as a portrait; parrots, from his volubility; storks, from his migrations, coming in summer, going in winter. At the extremities of the terrace, on which the Palace stands, were shown us the graves of his favorite dogs, and of his horse that carried him through many of his battles. Among the eccentricities of this remarkable man, are to be reckoned his excessive fondness for dogs, and his hearty contempt for women. He kept them about him, in his hours of labor as well as in his hours of sleep, at the same time that his wife, banished from his presence, was living in unhappy seclusion. His love for his dogs became so extravagant in his latter days, that he even directed in his will that he should be buried among them.

From *Sans Souci*, we took a carriage to visit the "*New Palace*," which is two miles from Potsdam. On our way we stopped at Charlottenhof, a villa of the present King, where the celebrated naturalist, Baron Humboldt, also spends much of his time. It is built in the style of a Pompeian dwelling, and exhibits the most exquisite taste and elegance. In the garden surrounding it is an exact imitation of a Pompeian bath, several fountains, an antique altar, and statues in bronze from Herculaneum or Pompeii. The rooms within are also adorned with pictures from Pompeii, presents from the Court of Naples. A short ride from Charlottenhof brought us to the "*New Palace*," an edifice of enormous size, erected by Frederic the Great, on a spot previously occupied by a morass, at a cost of nearly three millions of thalers, in order to show the world that his resources had not been exhausted by the seven years war. It contains two hundred apartments, upon which treasures have been lavished with far more extravagance than taste. Their sides are lined with silk or satin of various colors, embroidered with gold, and ornamented with paintings of all sorts, but chiefly representations of the fables of classic mythology. The most remarkable room in the entire edifice is the great marble hall, one hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, and forty feet high. The floor is of marble mosaic, and the walls of solid white and red marble, and ornamented by four large paintings—*the Offering of Iphigenia in Aulis, the Robbery of Helena, the Judgment of Paris, and Bacchus and Ariadne.*

We were yet to visit a work of art, which, if not the greatest object of interest in Potsdam, is certainly well worth the labor of a long journey to see. I refer to the recumbent statue of the late Queen of Prussia, one of the most beautiful and amiable and at the same time unfortunate princesses of her day. Though one of the loveliest and most gentle of her sex, she has never yet received in foreign countries the honor due to her memory. Notwithstanding her mildness, purity, affability, and simplicity, she was hated and slandered by Napoleon. Christian Rauch, the greatest sculptor of Germany, undertook the task of producing a work which should be worthy of the subject which it was designed to commemorate, and after fifteen years of study and of labor he has succeeded most triumphantly. The statue is of white marble, and represents the Queen asleep. Only the countenance and part of the neck are bare, the rest of the figure being shrouded in drapery. The attitude is easy and natural. It is a form and face of exquisite beauty, and yet a perfect resemblance. The expression is that of tranquillity, of undisturbed repose, and the charm of the whole is its simplicity and naturalness, without any striving after effect. It seemed to me that the sculptor, in the expression which he has given, kept in view those touching words which were uttered by the Queen near the close of her life: "I shall not be named by posterity among celebrated women, but they who knew the troubles of our time will say of me, she suffered much, and with constancy; and may such be able to add hereafter, she gave birth to children who deserved better days, who tried hard to accomplish them, and at last succeeded." Of all the objects of wonder and works of splendor which I saw during the day I visited Potsdam, I shall always remember with the liveliest impressions and deepest interest this statue of Queen Louisa by the sculptor Rauch. * * *

For the National Era.

SCENE IN A GAMBLER'S LIFE.

BY IRENE.

Upon one of the crowded boats that continually ply up and down the Mississippi, was a family group whose dejected appearance attracted general attention. The wife wore that peculiar melancholy expression of countenance that tells of a life-consuming heart sorrow which lies too deep to be alleviated by sympathy. Her features were sharpened by suffering, and her face, which might once have been fair, had lost its round proportions, and the thin cheek and sunken, mournful eye, revealed a tale of unspoken grief. A young babe slept quietly in her arms. She looked lovingly upon it; and well she might, for it was very beautiful. One little dimpled hand rested upon the soft cheek, and the half-parted lips and closely-shut eyelids showed how gently it slumbered. Now and then a little girl, sitting close beside her on a low stool, peeped under the light shawl that half covered the child's face, looked smilingly up to her mother, and again nestled closer to her side, till, as the evening advanced, weariness made her own lids droop, and she nodded herself into as sound a sleep as the little dreamer in her mother's lap. The father sat nearly opposite the group, upon an old chest that contained their all. He looked haggard, pale, and distressed. He had a long time sat with his head bowed upon his hand, in abstract, moody silence, now and then looking towards his young wife as though he had something upon his lips to say, yet dared not utter. At length, in a quick, harsh tone, in which there was more of desperation than unkindness, he said:

"Mary, the captain says he shall put us ashore!"

"What for?" was her astonished, wondering reply.

"I've no money, Mary. After I brought you on board, I went back to G———'s to try my luck once more, and the scoundrels won every dollar. The knaves! they've cheated me! If I could only have had time to try my luck again, I'd soon have shown them I could win as roundly as they."

In giving vent to his excitement, he forgot, for the moment, the consequences which his gratified passion had already brought upon his helpless family, and angrily starting up, paced the narrow space about them with flushed and scowling face.

Poor Mary had received the tidings of her new misfortune with a suppressed groan, but now her emotion was only visible in the silent tears that fell thick and fast, while she encircled her unconscious children more closely in her arms. She remembered the many days and nights of weary toil she had endured to gather a portion of the little sum that was to convey them away from the scenes of her suffering, and with which they were to secure an humble home farther west. But now all was gone. The bright anticipations of a home of their own, in some quiet spot, had long been her strength, and many an hour of sorrow had been lightened with the thought that one day they should till their own land, that she should see the bright grain waving and the prairie flowers springing luxuriantly around their dwelling; and her heart beat with joy, as, in imagination, she saw her children bounding upon the green sward, and breathing the fresh, pure air, that had thus far been denied them; and, above all, she would see her husband freed from the influences that drew him and his hard earnings to the gaming tables with such magnetic witchery, despite all his resolutions and promises. But poor Mary's imagination had travelled too fast, and her happy dreams were all crushed now. No word of reproach escaped her lips, though she shuddered as she listened to the night-wind, and thought how soon they should be without shelter. Her uncomplaining sorrow touched the heart of the gambler, and again he threw himself down upon the old chest, and burying his face in his hands, awaited the summons he momentarily expected from the captain.

There they sat till midnight approached. Quiet had taken the place of the noisy confusion of the evening, as one after another dropped away in slumber. The heavy rumbling sound of the machinery fell painfully upon the nervous ear of the gambler, as he listened the approach of every foot-fall, till suddenly the sound ceased, and only the rushing waters and the dismal whistling of the wind broke the stillness. Presently the captain, accompanied by a man bearing a lantern, appeared, and ordered the unwelcome passengers forward. They arose, and without a word obeyed the summons.

The boat was already lowered, and two men at the oars awaited orders. Mary prepared to descend, and placing the babe in her young daughter's arms, with a word of caution turned from them, and in a moment more was safely seated in the boat. By the dim light of the lamp she watched the coming of Anna, with her precious burden, and with anxious fear saw them lifted to the boat's edge. She reached forward to secure them, but Anna tottered, and in a moment was plunged into the rolling waters. A shrill shriek rent the air and rang through the boat with such wild agony as awoke every sleeper.

"My child! My Anna!" cried the frantic mother, as she gazed vainly in the dark waters that had closed over her loved ones.

"Save them! save them!" she still shrieked, while she struggled to throw herself after them though firmly held by one of the oarsmen. The other plunged into the river, while half a dozen lights flung a broad gleam upon the water, and enabled him to discern any object that appeared. The father peered into the distance with a keen, quick gaze, and then gave a loud shout, as a dark mass rose to the surface. With a few expert strokes the swimmer reached Anna, as she was sinking beneath the waves again, and with a strong hold he grasped and bore her safely to the arms of the distracted mother, who folded the dripping, exhausted child to her bosom. Still she shrieked—

"My child! my babe is gone! oh, save him too!" And with wild gestures she entreated them to find it.

"What does she mean?" asked the astonished oarsman.

"Anna had the babe in her arms when I lifted her down to you," replied the excited and bewildered father.

Without another word, the generous boatman plunged into the water again, and glided here and there in search of the lost. In vain the lights flashed hither and thither, throwing a long streak of brightness to the shore. Nothing was visible, and hope sank in the hearts of the lookers-on who had gathered upon deck, and even the harsh captain pitied the mother, as he heard her agonized sobs, when the search was abandoned, and the boatman returned, chilled and wearied, from his fruitless efforts. No one spoke, and many eyes still anxiously watched the ruffled waters. Amid the silence, save the half-stifled grief of the bereaved mother, the boat glided slowly away, the oars dipping lightly into the waters that had embosomed the sleeping babe. On and on they softly moved, till the boat-lights glimmered in the distance, and they could see the wavy lines of the shore, and the dark, dreary wood that bordered it.

Close upon the shore stood a few hamlets; and here, in the midnight darkness, they left the moneyless gambler, his stricken wife, and the half-drowned Anna. Poor Mary sat moaning upon the river bank, clasping her only remaining child, and straining her gaze afar upon the water in search of the lost one. The conscience-stricken father hastened to the nearest cottage for relief, while the skiff pushed from the shore, and returned to the steamboat, which in a little time was noisily pushing and puffing along the river, and leaving far behind the broken group that had been despoiled of their treasure.

Quiet was again restored among the passengers, and each returned to his dreams, or his waking thoughts of the unhappy midnight scene—some to sympathize—some to censure—all soon to forget, in the busy whirl of life, the sad lesson, that however man may err, woman is the greatest sufferer thereby, and few, if any, to profit by the warning of the gambler's misfortunes.

Auburn, New York.

Free Labor at the South.—A Convention of Free Mechanics is to be held at Atalanta, Georgia, to take measures to protect free mechanics against competition from slaves. The efforts making at the South to establish manufactories are increasing the class of free mechanics, and they are naturally unwilling that slaves should be taught the mechanical trades. On the other hand, the slave owners, as the demand for mechanics increases, are naturally desirous that their slaves should learn these trades, and it imparts to them a higher value. Between these two classes, slaveholders and mechanics, there is a question of discord arising, which will lead to the discussion of the slavery question on Southern ground, and between Southern men. The very effort now making by the South to promote domestic manufactures may have a more important bearing on slavery than they imagine.

For the National Era.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Putnam county, Illinois, without distinction of party, assembled, according to previous notice, at Granville, June 30th, to take into consideration the Fugitive Slave Bill, passed by Congress September 18th, 1850, and to declare their opinions in relation to said measure.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. G. D. Henderson, and on motion, J. C. Hopkins was called to the Chair, and H. B. Leeper, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of six was appointed to prepare business for the meeting.

The committee having retired, some addresses were delivered in their absence.

The committee having returned, after some recess, presented the following report, which upon deliberate consideration, with appropriate remarks by J. H. Dickey, Daniel Gilmer, G. D. Henderson, and others, was unanimously adopted:

1. We believe that God is the source of authority as well as of being. That Civil Government is his ordinance, and therefore ought to be respected and obeyed. That it is the part of all good citizens to submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. That the only limit to this obedience is, when human enactments contravene those of the higher power.

2. Believing the law of Congress, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, contains enactments opposed to the law of God, in conformity with the above asserted truth, we pledge ourselves not to obey those enactments.

3. Believing the commands of God make it binding upon us to feed the fugitive from oppression, to shelter him, and aid him to a land of freedom, we pledge ourselves to do so, the enactments of human Governments to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. We believe it to be the duty of men in all departments of society, religious, social, and civil, to use all appropriate means to secure the abrogation of this law, both by rendering its enactments a dead letter, and seeking its repeal; and we pledge ourselves as Christians, and as members of civil society, to use our efforts to secure this end.

5. *Resolved*, That we deem the Fugitive Slave Bill unconstitutional and inhuman, a disgrace to the country, an outrage upon civil liberty, deserving the reprobation of every friend of God and man, and that it should be disobeyed by every person who is not willing and does not deserve to wear a chain and submit to the lash of despote.

6. *Resolved*, That every man who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who believes the Fugitive Slave Bill to be unconstitutional, is solemnly bound to oppose this enactment; and that, in the language of Judge McLean, an unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obligation on a State or the people of a State, and may be resisted by an individual or community.

7. *Resolved*, That we believe that the late act of Congress, for the recovery of fugitive slaves, makes demands upon individuals to which they cannot yield obedience, without a direct violation of the principles of love, mercy, and justice, given by the Saviour to his disciples; and that those professed ministers of the gospel who teach obedience to this law are *false* teachers, and unfaithful to the high and holy profession they have assumed.

J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, being present, was called to the stand, and addressed the meeting upon the effects which slavery has upon the moral condition of the slave, the slaveholder, and the non-slaveholder.

His speech produced great effect upon the audience, who seemed impatient to give an expression of their feelings.

The following resolution, presented by Rev. G. D. Henderson, was adopted:

Resolved, That we have listened with unfeigned pleasure to an exposition of the pernicious influence of slavery on the piety of the slave, the slaveholder, and the non-slaveholder, by the Rev. J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, and we wish him Godspeed in his defence of truth and opposition to slavery.

Meeting closed with prayer by Rev. John G. Fee.

John C. Hopkins, *President.*

Harvey B. Leeper, *Secretary.*

For the National Era.

CRIME IN MICHIGAN—THE DEATH PENALTY.

A certain class of newspapers in the East are making a great ado about the increase of crime in Michigan, and creating in the public mind impressions which are not only utterly false, but highly detrimental to the interests of our young and growing State. I deem reputation as important to a State as to the individual, and whoever, through malice or thoughtlessness, makes an unjustifiable assault upon either, commits a great wrong. It is for the purpose of parrying the force of these repeated and violent strokes at the honor of our State, that I trouble you with this article.

It seems to be assumed by our Eastern neighbors that there has been a great increase of crime in Michigan, which assumption is in no degree true. It is true there are several important criminal trials now in progress in this city, which, from the number and character of the persons accused, and the nature of the offences charged, have excited public attention, and created for a time a good deal of public clamor, arising chiefly from the exaggerated statements of newspapers in regard to the guilty purposes and plans of the accused. I allude more particularly to the trial of some thirty-seven persons for the burning of the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad Company in this city last fall. Some ninety persons, I believe, were presented by the grand jury as guilty of this offence. Inferring, as the public had a right to, from this fact, that there was at least *prima facie* evidence of their guilt, such an array of conspirators for purposes of mischief was well calculated to cause excitement, alarm, and distrust, in any community. But the prosecution has concluded its proof in this case before the country, the hearing of which has occupied four long weeks; and if we allow full credence to all the statements of the witnesses for the people, not over six or eight persons can be considered as implicated in the crime charged. Whether there is really any proof of the guilt of any, cannot be safely asserted until the defence is heard. But on the report of this case as it has gone forth over the country, and on this alone has been based the grave charge that crime is fearfully on the increase in Michigan, and those who make the charge have seen fit in their superior wisdom to attribute the fearful state of things which they assume to the abolition of capital punishment! This conclusion is as *illegitimate* as the premises from which it is drawn are *false*. For, admitting that the defendants on trial in this case for simple "arson" are all guilty, what has that fact to do with the question of capital punishment?

The existence or non-existence of that terribly vindictive penalty for the crime of murder alone cannot possibly have any influence to prevent or encourage the commission of lesser offences. The laws of Michigan against arson, robbery, theft, &c., are just as stringent as are the laws of New York or Massachusetts, and are as seldom violated. If property is not as secure here as in either of the States named, it is not because the laws are different. But not only is property as secure here as there, but life, as the criminal statistics of the State will show, is even more secure. At any rate, the statistics show conclusively that human life is more secure in Michigan since the abolition of the death penalty than before. Convictions for murder are far more easy and certain, yet the number of convictions, taking into account the increase of population, has decreased. And it is reasonable that this should be so, for the certainty of a punishment is a great element in the *sufficiency* of it to prevent crime. Here the murderer is readily consigned for life to a solitary confinement, without that popular excitement and tumult which ever attend the execution of the death penalty. That morbid sympathy for the criminal which more than counteracts the terror of the penalty is not created; but, on the other hand, the judgment of the law pronounced by the court is upheld by public opinion, which ever gives more sanctity to law, and lends more terror to its sanctions, than all the tortures that barbarous ingenuity can invent. So far, indeed, is the experience of Michigan from vindicating the necessity of the death penalty, that it is daily

rendering that institution more odious in the estimation of her citizens.

When therefore the intelligent and thinking people of Michigan begin to deprecate the policy of her present criminal code, and ask for the enactment of the "bloody code," it will be time enough for the citizens of her sister States to express their sympathy for her condition, and deplore the policy which has induced it. But until that time arrives, let false alarms and untruthful statements be corrected. Let it be remembered that in Michigan human life, so far from being held a thing of nought, is held too sacred to be sacrificed even *judicially*; and that this high veneration for this most sacred right of man, so nobly inculcated by the civil code of the State, is fast increasing in the hearts of her people, an ever-present terror to the destroyer of life. J. D——.

Detroit, July 7, 1851.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 7, 1851.

"Pray, what has become of Dr. Singletary? Has that unlucky *midsummer-night snow storm*, which so nearly proved fatal to poor Robert Barnet, (and no wonder, poor fellow, so totally unexpected as it must have been,) entirely blighted the just opening flower of friend Whittier's romance? Please jog his elbow, and say to him that some of us have long been desirous that the good Doctor should recover from the severe cold he seems to have contracted in that snow, and resume his pleasant airings."

In answer to the above query from a subscriber, we would state that Mr. Whittier's health has been such of late as to prevent his continuing the series entitled "A Summer with Dr. Singletary," or of contributing as much for the *Era* as formerly. We are pleased to learn, however, that his health is now gradually improving, and our readers may soon expect to hear from him again. *

FREE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

There will be a National Convention held in the city of Cleveland pursuant to the following resolution passed at the great Freedom Convention held in Ravenna, June 25, 1851:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend the holding of a National Convention of the friends of Freedom throughout the Union, at Cleveland, on *Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of September next*, for the purpose of consulting together as to the next Presidential canvass, and to harmonize and unite all the sentiment of the Nation opposed to Slavery and the slave power."

We rejoice to notice that the Free Democratic press warmly approve the holding a National Convention at the time and place above mentioned. We hope to see a full attendance, and we doubt not it will be followed by good results. The *Hartford Republican* thus closes an article on this subject:

"The slave power still makes it our first business to resist its desperate efforts to extend slavery and multiply slave States. We need to be more effectually organized. It is utter folly to hope anything good from the Hunker domination in either of the old parties. It must be firmly resisted until its power is broken. The Convention at Cleveland will probably do something to reorganize and unite all true friends of Freedom at the West; and we at the East shall feel its influence. The road to Cleveland is long, but we hope that all our friends who can do so will be there."

We are glad to see that the Free Soil journals respond to this call with promptitude and vigor. Roll on the ball, and the Convention will be held, and its influence for good will be incalculable. The Ashtabula Sentinel says:

"Slavery lives: she sits enthroned on the hearts of three millions of men: her foul spirit is corrupting and polluting everything that is fair and of good report. The weak cords with which she has bound us are becoming iron sinews. We believe the National Democracy is chained to her car. 'Union Whiggery' has been three times dragged around the National Capitol, lashed to her chariot, by the hands of Northern traitors. She has been crushed under its iron heel. The one party is enslaved, and the other is dead; but the living Democracy must hold a national consultation on that day, and unfurl the banner of right to the breeze. Who will be there?"

Hear the N. H. Independent Democrat:

"Most earnestly do we hope the Convention will be held. Shall not the call be responded to by New Hampshire? Shall it not be by every free State? It is of vital consequence, preparatory to the great struggle of 1852. Friends of Freedom in New Hampshire! what say you? What will you do?"

Hear the Chardon Democrat:

"We trust this call will be responded to by all the friends of Freedom throughout the Union. Such a gathering is much needed. It would serve to harmonize and unite the anti-slavery sentiment of the country. It might have a controlling influence upon the nominations of the other two parties. At all events, it would have a happy influence upon the action of the next Congress.

"Our friends have been moving for such a gathering for some time. The Ravenna Convention only gave direction to the universal sentiment in the minds of the people for such a gathering. The Free Soil Convention of Indiana suggested the holding of a national Convention at Cleveland, on the 4th of September. We hope they will now change their time, and unite in the call of the Ravenna Convention. Let the call go forth, inviting the good men and true from every quarter. Come on, friends of Freedom. Let us rally at Cleveland, and make a grand demonstration for the right."

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

We have for some time past been aware of the existence of an organization, got up by the leaders of the Democratic party in this city and elsewhere, the object of which is to divide the State, with the view to the introduction of slavery in the southern portion of the present Commonwealth. Until the last ten or fifteen days, we looked upon the movement as the offspring of a diseased imagination on the part of a few restless, ambitious, ultra Southern Disunionists, that would result in nothing but a ridiculous farce, and draw upon its projectors the contempt of the people. When the scheme was first concocted, the character of the men who headed it warranted the belief that it could never disturb the peace or endanger the welfare of the State. But since it has been espoused by many of the most enlightened and responsible men in the Democratic party—men who are the acknowledged exponents of the principles and policy of that party—it has assumed a more serious aspect, and invites the scrutiny and earnest attention of every man who has an interest in the honor and prosperity of the State. The plan was conceived in the first place by a few restless spirits, who cannot exist except in strife, convulsion, and revolution—men to whom excitement and notoriety is the breath of life. They have since been joined by the emissaries of Disunionists in South Carolina, Alabama, and Texas, who have been sent here to create discord, division, and a foothold for slavery.—*San Francisco Picayune, June 10th.*

The above indicates that the fruit is ripening, and will soon be ready to be plucked. The soothing lullaby of "Non-intervention" has been sung to the North to some purpose. Both Whigs and Democrats appear to be lulled to sleep. Meanwhile, the Southern conspirators are active and sleepless. Their efforts to extend slavery are unceasing. The above extract shows that the movement is directed by the Democratic politicians in California. Some of the ambitious leaders have left the Atlantic States, to control matters in the Pacific, among whom we may mention Hon. R. M. McLane, of Maryland, and Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, sometimes known as "Extra Billy," of Virginia. The latter is the gentleman who, while Governor, made the inhuman proposition that all the free negroes should be banished from the State, or be consigned to perpetual slavery. He presided over the recent Democratic (Hunker) Convention in California, and made himself quite conspicuous in shaping matters to suit contingencies. The *Union*, a few days since, contained some extra flourishes about his doings on the occasion, set off by an array of big adjectives to make the puff more imposing. These are among the men who have gone to California to prepare the ground and sow the seed for the extension of the area of slavery. We may add that we see it stated that Gov. McDougal, of California, has appointed Judge Heydenfelt, who is understood to be in favor of the introduction of slavery into Lower California, as a "United States Senator" for the term of six years. All this, we presume, is to be regarded as "Non-intervention!" We say to the North now, as we said before, Be not deceived! The words Non-intervention and Compromise were intended to lull your apprehensions until the plans of the Slavery propagandists should become sufficiently ripe to be executed. Will you still listen to this syren song, and slumber on, until the designs of the conspirators are hurried through the forms of legislation under some other alluring, but equally deceptive catch-word, got up for the occasion? We speak as unto wise men; judge what we say, Friends of Freedom, be watchful, prudent, wide awake. The signs of the times are ominous of evil. It is incumbent on us to prevent the spread of Slavery, and we must exercise a sleepless vigilance, if we would checkmate these conspirators against Freedom.

Be ye ready to prevent the consummation of their plots. *

NON-INTERVENTION.

This is the doctrine of the Hunker Democracy. They claim it as their corner-stone, their platform, their principal prop.

The Southern papers also consider it highly erroneous to interfere in the concerns of neighboring States, and Southern politicians grow eloquent in denunciations of those who regard their "peculiar institution" as an evil to be removed, instead of a blessing to be cherished. This is the theory. Let us look at the practice under it. The recent intelligence from Cuba induced a meeting of sympathizers and "Filibustiers," as they style themselves, at New Orleans, over which M. H. Cohen presided. The *Picayune* reports that the following preamble and resolutions was adopted by acclamation:

* * * * * * * *

"Whereas this meeting recognises, to its fullest extent, the right and duty of American citizens to express their sympathy in the efforts of their fellow men, whenever and wherever made, to achieve their liberties, and rid themselves of intolerable oppression— * * * *

"*Resolved*, That it is the sacred right and the imperative duty of all true American Republicans to give aid and comfort, by all legal means in their power, to the sons of Cuba, in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Old Spain, and that thereby we shall discharge in some degree the debt of gratitude we owe to the memories of Steuben, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Montgomery, and Lafayette, and a host of other gallant spirits who periled their all to assist us in the times that tried men's souls."

The sentiment of this portion of the preamble quoted above will be generally approved, both by Democrats and Whigs, though it does sound amazingly like interference in the concerns of another country.

The *Southern Press* has been laboring with much zeal to show that the white working people in England and France are much worse off in many respects than the Slaves in the South. It also declares that the condition of the laboring population at the North is little better than that of the laborers in England and France. It says:

"Look to those immediately around you, seek out the sick, the weak, the honest, the unfortunate—seek out those whom want of moral education, bad example, despair of getting work, has rendered idle, unprincipled, and roguish. Distribute your money among them; it would not fail to produce good fruit—for it is the want of money, the want of work, the anxiety for the future, that demoralizes and destroys more millions in one year, than all the wars of Bonaparte."

This is good advice, and we hope it will be acted on; but, neighbor, are you not interfering in the "domestic concerns" of other States, and do you not thus practically repudiate the doctrine of non-interference? The natural sympathies of man prompt him to aid and encourage his oppressed fellows, and it is humbug, or something worse, to attempt to frame a platform which repudiates this natural impulse of the human heart. *

THEIR AIMS ARE IDENTICAL.

Many persons, especially at the North, suppose that there is a vast difference between the designs of the Secessionists and the Union men at the South. This is a great mistake. Their object is the same, though they seek its accomplishment by different means—the one by defying, the other by cajoling, the free public sentiment of the North. To prove that we do not speak at random in this matter, we subjoin several extracts from the speeches of the leaders of both factions, by which it will be seen that they both aim to extend Slavery into Utah, New Mexico, and Lower California. The Secessionists are determined to accomplish this, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." Here is a precious paragraph from a late speech of the Hon. R. B. Rhett, which was made at Walterborough, South Carolina:

"Within eighteen months (after the beginning of the end) we shall have *the whole South* with us. And more than that, *we will extend our borders; we will have New Mexico, Utah, and California.* Utah has slaves! We will march into California, and will ask them if they will have slaves, and her people will answer, "Ay, we will have slaves!" And what of Mexico? Why, when we are ready for them, and her people are fitted to come among us, *we will take her too, or as much of her as we want. We will form a most glorious Republic! more glorious than the ancient Republic of Rome*, which lasted seven hundred years, and had similar institutions to our own."

The design is to form a Southern Confederacy to accomplish this object. Mr. Rhett is one of the United States Senators from South Carolina, and has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; notwithstanding which, he makes no secret of his opposition to it, and loses no opportunity to denounce it as iniquitous and degrading. Enough of the Disunionists. Let us now see what is the purpose and aim of the so-called "Union men."

The *Mississippian* of the 27th ultimo gives the following, from an address by Colonel Freeman, the Union candidate for Congress in Mississippi:

"He said that the whole vast territory of Utah and New Mexico can be converted into slave States whenever emigration from the South shall so give the preponderance to slaveholders that they can form constitutions allowing slavery to exist in them. He said that slaves were already in Utah; the Mormons owned them when the Territorial Government was established, and that active measures were now being taken in California to call a Convention to revise the Constitution there."

Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina, professing to be a Union man, thus endeavors to prove that Secession is not required for the permanency and extension of slavery:

"Colonel A. P. Hayne, of Charleston, South Carolina, then took the floor. He rose to define his position with great diffidence. He would be found in the same attitude as Andrew Pickens Butler and Robert W. Barnwell. I have addressed myself to my men in the field of battle without restraint; but here I am unable to express the emotions which overpower me. He could say, without hesitation, however, that whatever her course, or her fate, he should stand by South Carolina. Colonel Hayne then undertook the consideration of the slavery question as a property question. Within the last three months he had visited every slaveholding State in the Union, except Missouri and Arkansas. He could declare that the institution was upon an adamantine basis—it could not be overthrown so easily; and as for colonization, the civilized world has not the means of removing it. *We stand stronger, this institution of slavery stands more firmly now than ever it did before. If we are in want of an outlet, Cuba is coming in.* It is inevitable. Cuba, it has been said, can support thirty millions of people. *And when Cuba is filled up, or before, there is Mexico—inhabited by an inferior race.* They must give way to the Anglo-Saxon. No, sir, there is no immediate danger to slavery; and in the future, rely upon it, the South will be united when danger shall come. He therefore recommended patience and forbearance yet a little longer."

In the face of these notorious facts, we are coolly told that there is no danger of the extension of slavery, and the Union men of the North, coalescing with the Union men of the South, sustain them by their countenance and influence. Both the "National" parties—"Silver Grays" and "Hunkers"—affect great devotion to the *Union*, but they are careful not to add that the purpose of the Union men at the South is to extend the curse of Slavery into free territory. We commend the above extracts to the attention of Union men of both the National parties at the North. We are not alarmists, and we give the majority of the Union party credit for patriotic intentions; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they are deceived, and that their support of the Union party will be claimed as acquiescence in the designs avowed above.

In view of these facts, we renew our appeal to the Free Democracy to rally their forces, and present a strong, manly, and decided protest against the accomplishment of these purposes. This is no time to slumber at our posts. Delay increases the strength and animates the courage of the Slavery propagandists. From our silence they will infer our acquiescence. Let us arouse from our lethargy, and show by our actions that we are now, as ever, opposed to the extension of Slavery, and that we will continue to oppose it with all the energy which God has given us. *

For the National Era.

LIMERICK BELLS.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

INSCRIBED TO J. G. W.

They say at Limerick is a chime of bells
Fit to ring in the coming of the Lord,
So solemn sweet the melody that swells
From their bronze throats all pealing in accord.

Long years a-gone a Southern artisan
Dowered with the tender genius of his clime,
A dreamy-eyed and mellow voiced man,
Cast with rare skill this wondrous tuneful chime,
Whose very sound might draw the pagan Turk
To bow in rapture on the minster-floor;
And it is said the founder seemed to pour
His deep Italian soul into his work,
Like molten music; and when first high hung,
A triumph-peal the bells harmonious rung,
And made a Sabbath on the golden air—
He stood with clasped hands, and brow all bare,
And murmured liquid syllables of prayer.

Ah bitterly as we the dead deplore
He wept their going—on his bended knees
Watching the stranger ship put off from shore,
To bear them from him o'er the northern seas.

Years rolled around. The bells at morn and even
Made sweetest music in the ear of Heaven—
Voiced human worship, called to praise and prayer,
Censers of sound, high swinging in the air.

Beneath fair Southern skies, the artisan,
A weary, worn, gray-haired, and lonely man,
Beheld the solemn death-hour darkening nigh,
And pined to hear his bells once more, and die.

Deep shades foretold the advent of the night;
Yet goldenly on Shannon's emerald shores,
As charmed, or fallen asleep, the sunset light
Still lingered—or as there bright Day
Had dropped her mantle, ere she took her flight.
Up Shannon's tide a barge slow held its way—
All silent bent the bargemen to their oars,
For at their side a dying stranger lay.

In broken accents of a foreign tongue
He breathed fond names, and murmured words of prayer,
And yearningly his wasted arms out-flung,
Clasped viewless hands, and kissed the empty air.

Sudden upon the breeze came floating down
The sound of vesper bells from Limerick town,
So sweet 'twould seem that holiest of chimes
Stored up new notes amid its silent times,
Some wandering melodies from heavenly climes—
Or gathered music from the summer hours,
As bees draw sweets from tributary flowers.
Peal followed peal, till all the air around
Trembled in waves of undulating sound.

The dying stranger, where he gasping lay,
Heard the sweet chime, and knew it ringing nigh;
Quick from his side the phantoms fled away,
And the last soul-light kindled in his eye!
His cold hands reaching towards the shadowy shore,
"Madonna, thanks!" he cried, "I hear my bells once more!"

Nearer they drew to Limerick, where the bells
Were raining music from the church-tower high;
The pilgrim listened, till their latest swells
Shook from his heart the faintest echoing sigh;
With their sweet ceasing ceased his mortal breath—
So like a conqueror to the better land
Passed the worn artisan, such music grand
Upr olled before him on the heavenly path.

From the west heavens went out the sunset gold,
And Hesperus his silver lamp up-hung;
To countless pious hearts those bells had rung
The vesper chime that summoneth to pray—
But to that stranger, weary, lone, and old,
They pealed the matins of immortal day.

Thus thou, oh poet, from thy soul hast wrought
In tuneful song sweet chimes of deep-toned thought,
To sound toward heaven, high hung on massive towers
That overlook the world—in silent hours,
Even in darkness, gathering note by note,
God's deepest melodies, that ever float
Above the toiling, or the sleeping earth;
To answer grief with grief, and mirth with mirth—
To fling sweet strains upon the path of day,
As flowers are flung upon a victor's way—
To cheerily peal out amid the storm,
Beneath the rolling of the thunder-oars—
Ring in calm eves, with sunset glories warm,
And sound before the coming of the stars.

And from *thy* bells we deem each latest time
We hear a clearer and a grander chime,
That fall their faintest notes with sweetness rare,
Like birds that sing in death, soft dropping down the air.

And when thou floatest o'er that solemn river
That for its shade the mournful cypress hath;
Along whose shores the fearful aspens shiver—
That stream of dread, the icy flood of death,
Parting our mortal life from God's forever—
Then from the shore thou *leavest*, ah, may'st thou
Know thy true thoughts yet chiming clear and high;
Then may the joy-light kindle in thine eye,
And smile the cold death-shadow from thy brow,
Hearing that chime sound o'er the stream's sad flowing,
And echoed from the land to which thou'rt going.

Not smiting sharply on the air above,
And not in thunderbolts of sound down-hurled—
But ringing soft God's peace and pitying love,
And pealing His redemption o'er the world.

New York.—The Committees of Conference of the two sections of the Whig party have been in session at Albany for several days. The *Intelligencer* has a telegraphic despatch which says that their conferences have resulted favorably, and that they have determined upon a call for a General Whig State Convention, "embodying a complete declaration of Whig principles and an endorsement of the course of the present Administration." The Convention is to meet at Syracuse on the 17th of September.

Another Fire at San Francisco.—A telegraphic report, dated August 1st, announces the arrival of the *Alabama* at that port. She brings the news that another conflagration occurred at San Francisco on the 2d of July, which destroyed ten squares of the city—loss estimated at three millions of dollars. Several lives were lost.

The Europa arrived at Halifax on Monday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. Accounts from France represent the country as tranquil. The Ministry had tendered their resignations, but the President refused to accept them.

SOMETHING NEW.

A Georgian, in the *Southern* (Athens) *Herald*, over the signature of "Concordance," in a long address "to the good people of South Carolina," suggests "the propriety of three Presidents"—one Northern, one Southern, one Western—each with separate vetoes within the limits of the three geographical divisions of our empire. One of these Presidents is to be the operative Chief Magistrate, to reside at Washington, carry on the Government, and send messages to Congress, just as our present President does. After the three Presidents are elected, they are to cast lots as to which of them shall be the acting President. The *pay* of the acting President is to be larger than that of the other two, whom "Concordance" calls the lateral Presidents. He is to live in White House, hold levees once a week, entertain foreign ambassadors, &c. "Concordance," in a word, would abolish "the one man system," and substitute three men for one man. For a single President, he would have Tribunes, invested with the veto power.

Another part of his plan is to carve two or three States out of Florida, and "some five" out of the proper limits of Texas, with a view to restore to the South the lost balance of power, and secure for her a majority in the Senate. He says that it is scarcely supposable that the Northern and Northwestern States would follow suit.

"Concordance" recommends his plan to South Carolina, as something preferable to secession. He says:

"After reflecting on these two possible means of deterring future abuses upon the South, the idea of withdrawing from the Confederacy may not appear actually so imminently obligatory for the preservation of independence. And if this be considered by you, fellow-citizens of South Carolina, and of all the South and West, as an adequate resource, you have a chance of abandoning your present posture with honor, and even with glory. Remaining in the Union for the enjoyment of its many advantages, you have a perpetual check upon the encroachments of your adversaries, without possessing the means of oppressing any; for the Tribunitian Veto would be of no consequence otherwise than as a defensive salvo only."

"Concordance" is of opinion that the introduction of slavery in California and New Mexico is still an open question—that Congress did no more than *not say* it shall go there—that it did not, by admitting California as a State excluding slavery, prohibit slavery from going there, and that the Mexican laws having power to prevent its going there is all fancy.

Finally, "Concordance" is of opinion that there is "no original sovereignty belonging to Carolina separate from the King of Britain—neither, now, is there any independent of the Union." He does not "intend insult" by the avowal, but says he "doubts the soundness of the theory of absolute single State sovereignty."

The Columbia (S. C.) State Rights *Republican* objects to this scheme, for the reason that "it cannot possibly be carried into effect," and adds, "it would be much better, for many assignable reasons, upon which we have not now time to enter, to have three acting Presidents over three separate Republics, than an Union, with Tribunes invested with the veto power."

We give the above for what it is worth. The "good people of South Carolina" had better make up their minds to stay in the Union, for the reason that they cannot possibly get out of it. We doubt not there are certain politicians who would like to establish a Southern Confederacy in order that they might be its President; but we apprehend that the great body of the people, even of South Carolina, have no intention of gratifying them. We subjoin a few toasts drank at Greenville, South Carolina, on the 4th of July, which may show our readers somewhat of the spirit which animates the people of South Carolina:

By Col. T. P. Brockman. Let the people of South Carolina have light, and their patriotism and good sense will cause them to eschew the folly and madness of separate State secession.

By Capt. J. W. Brooks. The Mississippi and its tributary waters: An insuperable barrier against a dissolution of the Union.

By C. J. Elford. The Farm, the Workshop, and the Factory: The tripod on which rests our national happiness and independence.

By L. S. Cunningham. The Secessionist who would seek the protection of England and bend the knee to royalty merits the scorn and contempt of every true Republican.

By Davis Hunt. The revival of Brigade Encampments, and the appropriation of money by the Legislature to purchase munitions of war: Two of the most barefaced impositions that were ever put on the shoulders of a free and enlightened people.

By George Cox. Unequal representation in the State Legislature: The freemen of the back country are submissionists indeed, if they stand it any longer.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY.

A proposal for limiting the armed force between France and England, something like the treaty limiting the armed force on the Lakes between the United States and Canada, has been made in the British Parliament. The proposition comes from Mr. Cobden, that great and staunch reformer, who distinguished himself so ably in opposition to the "Corn Laws." If a treaty like that limiting the armed force on the American Lakes were applied between the various nations of Europe, the result would be a general and wide-spread benefit. England and France have been rivals for generations, and when one shows her teeth the other forthwith proceeds to arm herself against any hostile approach. In this way the two nations have been urged, time and again, to arm against invasion, and the passions of hatred, ambition, and fear, have been in turn appealed to for the purpose of hastening preparations for war. For several years in succession, Mr. Cobden has made a motion in Parliament with the object of limiting the armed force between France and England. Heretofore, his motions have been regarded by the Ministry as impracticable or ridiculous; but latterly they have been received with more favor. A writer in the *Buffalo Republic* thus sums up the case, which cannot but be gratifying to every lover of peace:

"The case stands briefly thus. The United States by abstaining from military and naval establishments upon an aggressive scale has led the way towards peace and rational intercourse. France and England have been perpetually contending which should make the greatest preparations for war; but their relative strength before and after the reduction of their naval force would be the same if they would act upon this agreement: 'We will reduce our navy one-half, if you will diminish yours in like proportion.'

"To show the retaliatory system of arming which has prevailed between these nations, we will quote from the two statesmen who, in their respective countries, have had and now possess most authority in questions of foreign policy. In 1846, when a motion was made in the French Chamber of Deputies for a vote of 100,000,000 francs to increase the navy, M. Thiers said:

"'We pay England the compliment of thinking only of her when determining our naval force; we never heed the ships which sally forth from Trieste or Venice—we care only for those that leave Portsmouth or Plymouth.'

"In 1848, Lord Palmerston said, in the British Parliament:

"'So far from its affording any cause of offence to France, that we should measure our navy by such a standard, I am sure any one who follows the debates in the French Chambers when their naval estimates come under discussion must know that they follow the same course, adopting the natural and only measure in such cases, namely: the naval force which other nations may have at the same time.'

"A commission of the French National Assembly said, in April last:

"'We must be on our guard against so powerful an enemy, situate at so short a distance from our shores, and who, by the aid of steam, will be henceforth independent of wind, tides, and currents, which formerly impeded the operation of sailing vessels.'

"Both these nations have spent nearly the same amount in this system. There is, on the contrary, a moral and political grandeur in the lesson which is taught by the Convention between the United States and Britain, which in its probable results is far greater than any ever taught by the same number of diplomatic words, which are as follows:

"'Arrangements between the United States and Great Britain, between Richard Rush, Esq., acting as Secretary of the Department of State, and Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, &c., April, 1817: The naval force to be maintained upon the American Lakes by His Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is: On Lake Ontario, to one vessel, not exceeding 100 tons burden, and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon; on the upper lakes, to two vessels, not exceeding like burden each, and armed with like force; on the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel, not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force. All other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed. If either party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice. The naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party.'

"It may be said that in such a treaty between France and England those countries alone would be affected. Upon this point Mr. Cobden used the following argument, which is a truthful tribute of implied praise both to our policy, our seamen, and our power:

"'Now, he might be told he was dealing merely with France; but there were only two countries of any importance as naval powers, namely: France and Russia, for America had set an example, and was out of the question. When California was discovered, America might have placed two or three line-of-battle ships off that coast; but she withdrew the only one she had there, and turned her artisans and shipwrights to construct some of the most magnificent steam vessels that were ever seen; and yet her commerce was extending, as our own. The honorable member from Stafford might perhaps refer him to Russia, but he contended that no country that had not a mercantile marine could be a great naval country. You might build up a navy as Mehemet Ali had done, and put his fellahs on board; but if you had not a mercantile marine, you never could become a great naval power. [Hear, hear.] Russsia had no doubt a great number of ships at Cronstadt—he had seen them all—but if Russia had power, she kept it at home; and there might be very good reasons why she did so, for he had heard remarks from American skippers lying at Cronstadt to the effect that her vessels were not so much to be admired. She had about 30,000 sailors, but they were men taken from the interior, unaccustomed to sea duty, and were of course a complete laughingstock to British seamen. He did not consider that any country like America or England, carrying on an enormous commerce, and with 100,000 mercantile sailors, could ever be endangered by a country having no mercantile marine. With reference to our distant stations, at all events America offered no obstacle, but rather invited us to this course by her example. France was the only country that presented herself with any force upon foreign stations, and he asked: Was it impracticable to carry out the same rule in regard to France that had been agreed to with the United States, or were we to go on, *ad infinitum*, wasting our resources, and imposing unnecessary taxes in order to keep up that waste?'

"We have on other occasions spoken of the influence of steam in promoting national fraternity. Governments, trammelled by old musty maxims of diplomacy, are yet in all this behind the spirit of public opinion and private enterprise. Twenty-five years ago there were only two mails weekly between London and Paris, and in 1848 a journey between these places consumed twenty-four hours of time. Now the distance is travelled in eleven hours.

"It was not to be expected that the Ministry should bind itself to the resolution introduced by Mr. Cobden, but Lord Palmerston stated that

"'He entirely concurred with the principle and object of the honorable member's motion, which he conceived to be not only the maintenance of peace with France, but the inspiring between the two Powers and the two Governments those principles of mutual confidence which would put an end to jealousies. He objected to the motion, because he believed it was not the best means of arriving at the result. He begged not to be understood as undertaking that the Government would enter into negotiation. They would consider themselves perfectly free to use their own discretion according to circumstances; but the object at which they would aim would be that which he had stated to be their guiding principle.'

"We have not room enough at present to follow out the arguments of others on the occasion of this debate. Mr. Roebuck sententiously observed:

"'All that the nations of Europe need to do in order to carry out the views of the honorable member from the West Riding was to follow the common sense example of England and the United States upon the great lakes of America—an example the practical result of which had been to convert the mighty waters, which might have become the highway of robbers and murderers, into a highway of merchants, benefiting and benefited.'

"The progress of peaceful principles should be satisfactory to every friend of improved civilization. Europe has continued peaceful in spite of convulsions during the last five years—unparalleled since the rupture of the Roman Empire. As the power of the people is more felt in Governments, negotiation becomes more easy, for those in authority do not like to go further than a point from which they can recede with honor. Nothing can prove the spread of a desire for reasonable peace more strongly than the conduct of the two mighty military Powers, Austria and Prussia, which, after calling out large armies and being apparently on the point of battle, ended their dispute without shedding one drop of human blood.

"As Americans, we may justly feel no little pride and gratification in finding that the principles which have actuated our Government, and especially the treaty restricting the naval force on these lakes, are great and glorious precedents for all nations throughout all coming time. Of what weight are a few sneers in *Punch* and the *Times*, at our deficient representation in the Crystal Palace, compared with these testimonials paid in grave debates, in the most weighty European Councils, to our prominence in those rational doctrines of international policy which, in philosophy and history, must constitute nearly all that is valuable in that great festival? One thing only is wanting to complete our satisfaction. It is that our peaceful example may not only praised, but followed."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The readers of the *Era* will remember that several weeks since we published a series of questions, from the *North American*, of Philadelphia, to Colonel Bigler, the Democratic nominee for Governor, as to his position on the Wilmot Proviso, for which he voted, and also on the law of 1847, refusing the use of the jails of the Commonwealth to incarcerate slaves. After a long silence, Col. Bigler has at length taken his position, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter published in the *Pennsylvanian*, and dated Clearfield, July 22:

"I observe that the *North American* is still in doubt about my position in reference to the great question now agitating the country. It assumes what is incorrect in reference to the law of 1847. I did not vote for it; I took no part in the proceedings of the Senate on the subject, nor could it, in my opinion, have become a law, if its full bearing had been perceived at the time. But if I had even advocated its adoption, that fact would not influence my present position in reference to it. * * * * * *

"My views are in entire accordance with the sentiments adopted at the Reading Convention, and I had not supposed that a disposition could be found anywhere to regard them otherwise. I am for all the Compromise measures, and in favor of a thorough and *efficient execution of them as they are*, and against all future Congressional agitation of the questions settled by them.

"With sentiments of high regard, I remain, dear sir, yours, Wm. Bigler."

Upon which the *North American* remarks:

"We assumed nothing but what the Legislative record justified and substantiates. It may be technically true that Colonel Bigler did not vote—that is, did not record his vote—in favor of the act of 1847, denying the use of our jails for fugitive slaves; but that he morally and legally so voted—that he voted in fact and according to every Parliamentary usage and form, cannot be denied. He was present in the State Senate—as is shown by his motion instantly following the passage of the bill—and neither demanded a division nor raised an objection to a law which, for a convenient purpose, he now pronounces to be 'unconstitutional and unjust in its operation'—thereby reproaching the memory of Governor Shunk, who signed it after nine days' consideration. When the bill was called up, so unanimous was the Senate in its favor, that the ordinary rules were dispensed with, and the second and third readings succeeded each other without delay, or the appearance of an objection. In his attempted explanation, at this late day, Colonel Bigler convicts himself of ignorance, or something worse; or why—if his opinions then were what they are professed to be now—occupying a seat when the final forms of legislation were progressing to completion, did he *allow* an 'unconstitutional and unjust' law to be consummated?"

Colonel Bigler does not deny that he voted for the Wilmot Proviso instruction resolutions. His vote in their favor may be found on page 129, vol. 1, of Senate Journal, on the 27th of January, 1847. But "times change, and we change with them." Colonel Bigler but follows the illustrious example of Cass, Webster, and others, and supports the Compromise measures as the perfection of human wisdom. Let the Free Democracy of Pennsylvania fully understand the position of this renegade, who solicits their votes for the highest office in the gift of the State. He is thus far explicit: "I am for all the Compromise measures," and "against all future Congressional agitation of the questions settled by them." In other words, he sustains the Fugitive Slave Law, deprecates agitation against it, and fully endorses the resolutions of the Reading Convention. If the Free Democracy of Pennsylvania can support Colonel Bigler after this avowal, this cringing to the behests of the Hunker politicians, they will show that they regard the success of men as of more importance than a stern devotion to principles. *

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *True Democrat*, writing from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, July 21, 1851, says:

"In passing the back yard of the public house, I noticed a cask filled with papers and documents, from the post office near by, mail matter not taken from the office by those to whom it was addressed. Among other things, a document attracted my attention, addressed to a citizen of the place, franked 'James Brooks, M.C.' I removed the envelope, and found a pamphlet, entitled 'The Higher Law, in its application to the Fugitive Slave bill, by John C. Lord, D.D., published by order of the *Union Safety Committee*, New York.' Your readers are familiar with the sentiments and objects of that sermon, preached on Thanksgiving Day, at Buffalo. In my judgment, it is full of fallacies, and evinces an earnest desire to find in the oracles of God a justification for sustaining a mere human enactment, whose observance is in the face of the life and teachings of the Saviour, and in violation of every principle of justice and humanity. I commend the good sense of the person to whom it was addressed, in not taking it from the office. I will give an extract from the sermon without note or comment:

"'The forms of freedom are of little consequence to him who is made by color and caste a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.'"

This exhibits a portion of the tactics of the "Lower Law" politicians. The pulpit, the press, and the franking privilege, are prostituted to defend the institution of Slavery under cover of love to the Union. From the above it will be seen that nobody seemed anxious to be enlightened by Mr. Lord's Theology, which "M. C." Brooks took such pains to circulate. *

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The most interesting, if most melancholy, information embraced in the latest advices from the Old World tell of the wonderful decrease of population in Ireland, as developed by the returns of the Irish census for the decade ending in 1851. It has thus been made manifest that that land, one of the fairest of the globe, preëminent for soil as well as for climate, richer than almost any other in the labor of its children, where that labor is properly directed and rewarded, as the wonderful improvement of our own country by Irish sinews proves, has lost 1,600,000 human beings in ten years! Its strength has perished by man's, not God's, hand. In 1841 it contained 8,175,124, and in 1851 it possesses but 6,515,794 souls. Estimating the least proper increase under a good Government at half a million, and we have a total of more than two millions of human beings lost to Ireland by the combination of miseries under which she groans; a loss which, in an industrial point of view, cannot fail to do far more injury (economical) to the Realm, of which she forms an important integer, than is repaid by whatever advantages the Government of Britain may fancy it draws from the perpetuation of the ancient checks, chains, burdens, and disabilities, which, together, have worked out this terrible result.

Of the details of the returns, we may mention that there is a decrease in the population of every county, except Dublin; while there is an increase in that of all the towns. Galway, for instance, has increased no less than 43 per centum, while in Belfast the increase amounts to 32 per centum. The total emigration from Great Britain and Ireland in the decade amounts to some 1,494,386, nine-tenths of which is believed to have been Irish. The people of New York know well that the far greater part of the Irish emigration consists of adults in the prime of life; thus not only deducting out of fair proportion from her capacity to work out her own regeneration in this age, but fearfully from her means of so recuperating as to promise to offset that so desirable object in reasonable time. Famine has doubtless done its share of this terrible work. But the cause of famine in Ireland may clearly be traced to the sources of all the other multiplied evils which have within the last century abstracted from her strength, moral, industrial, and physical, until she is left in the pitiable condition in which we now find her. Absentee landlordism has been her bane. For the support of this class of her voluntary exiles, the food raised from her fruitful soil has gone beyond her limits, to pay rent—we may almost write, but the meanest, coarsest, and least nutritious of the products of the industry of the isle.

The absentee landlords have for half a century dictated her government to the successive Ministries of Great Britain. At their solicitation and upon their advice has the Irish policy of the British Government been framed. They are thus the authors of the bloody feuds between Catholics and Protestants, the secret murders, burnings, and robberies, and the numerous street fights of parties to which their own dependents on the one side and the lower orders of Irish Romanists on the other have been so prone for the last half century—all to prove up the better Christianity of the creed of either party, it will be remembered. It has been to minister to their love of excess that conacre, serfdom, and middleman exactions, have grown up to form the most marked features of the Irish system of this age. They have eaten out the vitals of the people, until at least one in every four who should now rightfully be in Ireland is dead from starvation or disease, or banished from the land that should claim them as hers. There is a terrible lesson upon the evils of bad government to be drawn from her condition. It is notorious that, for the last half century, Ireland has been completely as a child in the hands of Parliament and the Ministry. She has been treated, so far as her own representations are concerned, without the least regard to her wishes or views as to her rights and interests. When Irish advice has been conceived necessary, the absentee landlord class has been alone consulted. She has been led hither by promises never meant to be fulfilled, and driven thither at the point of the policeman's pole or of the soldier's bayonet, when promises were found of no avail. England—philanthropic, liberal, and enlightened England—has worked her will on Ireland until she has destroyed in the short space of ten years, absolutely and economically, full one-fourth, or two millions, of the Irish people. This is a fact so manifest to all who will read, that its force is not to be broken by any system of scribbling, such as the English always resort to, by way of explaining away the bearing of truths going to prove that English cupidity has murdered more human beings, more heartlessly and directly, than that of any nation under the sun, not even excepting Spain. The ignorant Irish have given their bodies (as soldiers) to carry out this never-varying purpose of their masters; for it is equally notorious that the mass of the armies with which she directly and indirectly murdered a million a year for thirty years in India, in her wars and Government in that quarter, were "sons of the sod."

Some of our readers doubtless wonder at the contempt we are prone to entertain for English philanthropic professions. If such persons will only seriously ponder on the condition of Ireland, wrought out by England, wherein public opinion is declared to have even more power on the Government than in our own land, they will probably agree with us in the propriety of judging English professions wholly by English practice: and in feeling indignant at English philanthropic slanders and abuse of the United States, wherein there is less absolute physical suffering in a year than curses poor human nature every week in the United Kingdom, while we have no population more degraded and ignorant in fact than she possesses in equal ratio with us according to total population. Each arriving steamer brings accounts of meeting after meeting, held in England, Ireland, and Scotland, wherein her British subjects, bent on picking the mote out of their brother's eye, denounce us roundly for failing in faith, practical Christianity, and charity. These speeches are delivered with suffering Ireland lying in reach of the very hand raised in denouncing us, which they themselves assure us control, govern, and direct, ultimately, the British Government, in all things in which they choose to exert themselves. We know it will be answered that Romanist influence has had much to do in producing the present state of things in Ireland. As true as that may be, England has had it in her power to so guide and govern that influence as to take care that it did no mischief. On the instant the Pope proposed to take measures to extend it to England herself, how vehemently did her Protestant sons of all churches rise up against his usurpation. The very recent enactment of the extraordinary "ecclesiastical titles bill," in which British public opinion fixed more stringent clauses than the Government were willing to adopt, shows plainly the power of British philanthrophy to have rescued the Irish masses from the debasement of soul and intellect, consequent upon acquiescence in the middle-age dogmas, on the continued supremacy of which the Romish Church depends for a much longer lease on temporal power.

By the by, some good is destined to result from the ecclesiastical titles bill agitation, or there is little truth in the signs of the times. The men of England who very sensibly examine church questions, in their bearing on the future, as questions of political economy, have been led by this agitation to peer more closely into the affairs of the Church of England. If they shrewdly push through all reforms benefiting *themselves*, the prospect is that ere they cease to attend to this subject matter they will wring from the dignitaries of the Church much of their ill-gotten revenues. The Pope, on rearranging the English Hierarchy of his Church, based his action on the declared purpose of converting England to Romanism, boasting at the same time of the results of his Church's labors to that end within the last few years. The heads of the English Church establishment, recognising the justice of these boasts, immediately, by way of counteracting the labors of their rival, commenced to beg for funds to pay for supplying the spiritual wants of destitute parishes, &c. On this plea, they induced persons with money to give them hundreds of thousands pounds sterling in a very short time. However, their cries for more! more! awakened a spirit of inquiry into their own capacity to furnish enough of the root of all evil for their own defence against the efforts of Rome to share with them, eventually, the right to plunder the labors of England under one provision of law and Constitution, that being the substance of the issue between the rival Hierarchies.

The inquirers have peeped into the affairs of "the Church," so far at least as to make it manifest to all who will see, that if her present revenues were directed to the purposes for which they were originally granted and decreed, far more than enough is within the pockets of the bishops and higher clergy at this moment to afford good livings to the lower clergy, and to add sufficiently to their number to surfeit with parsons every parish in the Realm. Thus, within the last seven years, the Archbishop of Canterbury has pocketed £210,134; of York, £100,468; of London, £128,985; of Dublin, £207,562; of Winchester, £101,130, &c. The gross income of all the sees for the last seven years has been £1,535,976. The son-in-law of Bishop Sparkes is Vicar of Wisbeach and Prebend of Ely, and, though absent from these charges full half of each year, he is paid for the former £2,190, and for the latter £700. He is also Vicar of Waterbeach, with a salary and fees amounting to £500 annually. The Rector of Walsoken, who is notoriously non-resident, filches $1,293. The Rector of Leveston, also non-resident, is likewise Canon of Ely and Rector of Gunthrope, with a total income from these neglected charges of £3,333. The non-resident Vicar of Emneth, who is also Prebend of Brecon, receives £2,990 from the first alone. The Rector of Tydd St. Giles, who lives in Germany, and pays his curate £120 per annum, draws £1,200 per year. The population of his parish is not over 900, very few of whom ever show nose inside of the honorable Rector's Church. The Rector of Tydd St. Mary's, who is a non-resident likewise, is paid £1,200 annually for that charge, £1,000 as Prebend of Lincoln, £227 as Rector of Woolbeding.

We might extend this list of clerical robberies *ad infinitum*, but are content with these samples of the extortions of the Church. She is begging the labor of the United Kingdom for more means of sustaining her privileges to rob, against the effort of Rome to share it.

The man of intelligence will readily perceive that this superfluity of pay and liberty of negligence are far more dangerous enemies of the Christian religion in England, as preached by its Founder, as well as to the Church of England, than the Pope and all his counterfeit English bishops. We may further mention, that the ripping up of the affairs of the Church has exposed the fact that, in the last seven years, many of the bishops have robbed, for their own emolument, the treasuries of the poor clergy of their respective sees. According to law, the aggregate of fees and salary of each bishop is limited not to exceed certain sums. In the last seven years, the Bishop of Chichester appropriated to his own use £1,225 more than he was entitled to; him of St. David's, £7,623; the Bishop of Norwich, £7,071. The Bishops of Salisbury, Rochester, and Oxford, are in the same box, though we have seen no statement of the precise amount which each of these holy fathers has stolen, after this fashion. In the same seven years, other bishops have failed to pay money due from their revenues to the poor clergy funds of their respective sees. Thus, the Archbishop of York owes "the Commission" £2,317, the Bishop of St. Asaph's, £1,661, and the Bishop of Ely, £9,242. We have no space at command in which to run over the list of all these holy father defaulters, who in the aggregate owe £42,500 "to the Commission." This money is part of the fund set apart to pay and otherwise relieve the poor, wretched, half-starved, and miserable lower clergy of the realm, who almost alone of the Church officials in England practice what they preach—the religion of Jesus Christ.

There is no wonder that the masses of England are destitute of religious ministration, when one reflects on the deplorable destitution of common honesty, of modesty and moderation, of concern for the substantial interests of their Church, of justice, of liberality, of the principle guiding men to do as they would be done by, and of faith in the lessons of the Gospel against pomps and vanities, purple and fine linen, and the love of mammon, which the few statistics we present above fix on the venerable heads of the English Church Establishment. *

OHIO.

A meeting of the Free Democracy of Clinton county, Ohio, was held on the 19th ultimo, at which H. D. Sayrs presided. A Central Committee and Delegates to the State Convention were appointed. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law—in favor of a Union for the establishment of Justice and Freedom—that the agitation, proscription, and denunciation of the Hunker Union party, led on by Cass, Webster, and Co., are efforts, not to save the Union, but to control and prostitute it at the foot of the Slave Power—that the language of Mr. Webster, "that the great object of Government is the protection of property," is not fit to be used by a descendant of New England—and that the great American Idea of the protection of Individual Liberty, is infinitely more valuable and sacred than political forms and institutions.

The Convention was addressed by Samuel Lewis, and the following letter from Senator Chase was read:

Lockport, *July* 7, 1851.

My Dear Sir: I regret exceedingly that the ill health of a member of my family will make it impossible for me to attend the Democratic Convention, to be held at Wilmington on the 19th instant. Few things would give me more satisfaction than to be present on that occasion, and confer freely with my fellow-citizens upon the course of action which a faithful adhesion to Democratic principles now demands; and it is with real reluctance that I relinquish the hope of being with you.

Ceaseless efforts are now made, in certain quarters, to commit the Democracy to the support of the Compromise Measures of the last Congress, adopted under the auspices and through the influence of the existing Whig Administration. These efforts may be attended with temporary and partial success; but they cannot advance in any way the Democratic cause, or hasten the triumph of Democratic principles: on the contrary, just so far as they succeed they will, in my judgment, debase the aims, lower the standard, and depress the energies of the Democracy.

The Compromise measures stand condemned by Democratic principles. The assumption of the State debt of Texas; the conversion of the national free territory into Texan slave territory; the attempt to fetter the discretion of future Congresses in respect to the admission of new States; the omission to secure inhabitants of the new territories in the full enjoyment of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and the assumption of unconstitutional power in the enactment of the odious Fugitive Slave Bill, cannot be successfully defended. Who believes that any Democrat would attempt a defence of them, were it not for the imagined necessity of conciliating slaveholding support to national nominations for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency?

But it must be remembered that this support may be purchased too dearly. There is a great body of Democrats, who will never consent to subjugation to the slave power, and their number increases continually. They will, if need be, prefer independent action, under a truly Democratic banner and upon a thoroughly Democratic platform, to a surrender of Democratic principles for the sake of mere party success.

I trust that the Democracy of Clinton will stand by the Democratic faith in its broadest development. They are not the men, one would

hope, to shrink from any just application of the principles of Jefferson. It has become fashionable, in some quarters, to deprecate the father of American Democracy, and to disparage the glorious truths which he embodied in the Declaration of Independence. The Democracy of Clinton, I trust, will follow no such bad example; but, standing together, upon the broad platform of equal rights and exact justice for all, and no special privileges for any, maintain their consistency and their honor—under all circumstances—whether, for the time, prosperous or adverse. Consistency and honor preserved, ennoble success, and dignify defeat. Yours, very sincerely,

S. P. Chase.

FROM OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT.

Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies—Observatory at Toronto—Post Office Regulations—Lake Superior Canal—Penitentiary—Flogging Women—Decimal Currency in Canada—Indians in Lower Canada—Riot at Toronto—Military called out.

Toronto, *July* 24, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The colored population in Toronto intend celebrating the first of August, the anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the West India Islands by the British Government. There is to be a procession; Divine service will be celebrated, and in the afternoon there will be a dinner.

I went out to the observatory on Monday last, which is under charge of Captain Lefroy, of the Royal Artillery, who is assisted by a sergeant, who has been there during the last twelve years—a very intelligent man—and two other non-commissioned officers of the same corps.

The instruments in use are merely for the purpose of recording magnetic changes, and also those of the atmosphere, and the force and direction of the wind. I do not feel competent to describe these instruments, which appeared to be very complete—particularly the self-registering magnetizer, which, by means of prepared copper plates, similar to those used for daguerreotypes, and prepared paper, record, by means of a ray of light let in upon either of these, any variation in the magnetic force. This, the Sergeant informed me, is not influenced or affected by storms, or wind, or rain, or even thunder-storms; but the aurora, when in waves or pulsations, has an horizontal and sometimes a vertical effect, far exceeding what is produced by streamers.

To measure the force and direction of the wind, there are two circular pieces of white pasteboard, with lines from the centre to the circumference, about half an inch apart, placed on each side of a clock, at the outer edge of which is a perpendicular rod, connected with apparatus outside the building, by which the direction and force of the wind are ascertained and recorded. I shall not enter into a more minute description, as Captain Lefroy has kindly promised me a statement of whatever I may deem of public interest.

I will merely remark, however, that the building is but one story high, so as not to be affected by high winds, and is built with great solidity of timber, without any iron being used in its construction, and the pedestals upon which the instruments are placed are composed of separate granite blocks.

Under the post office law, which is now in operation throughout the North American provinces, Canadian newspapers can be forwarded to subscribers in the United States free of postage. I regret, therefore, to find that the Postmaster General there has construed the law in so rigid a manner—and which I conceive its enactments do not warrant—that he has issued directions that the prepayment of the postage on periodicals, which receives the reduction of one-half, shall be made at the office of delivery in the United States, which of course cannot be done with those destined for Canada, as the arrangement entered into last spring at Washington does not extend to newspapers and periodicals.

There is a practice prevailing here, relative to "money letters" received and delivered at the post office, which I am surprised has not been introduced into the offices in the United States, as it is a source of great security, and affords an excellent check to men of business. Whenever a letter is mailed, it is marked "money letter," and is immediately entered in a book kept for that purpose, and on its receipt at another post office, a similar entry is made, and the letter is numbered. When the letter is delivered, the party for whom it is intended writes his name in the book opposite the entry.

To show the beneficial effect of such a rule, I will mention a circumstance that occurred here, where a party was supposed to have neglected to pay up some stock for which he had subscribed. When a year had elapsed, he was written to upon the subject, and immediately replied, that he had forwarded the amount by mail some months before. Upon reference to the book at the post office, it was found that the letter had been taken away by the clerk of another bank, inadvertently, and had been placed to his credit there.

I mentioned, some time since, that a company had been formed for the purpose of opening a canal between the head of Lake Huron and Lake Superior; a bill to incorporate which passed to a third reading in the House of Assembly, when it was unexpectedly opposed by the Government, who will neither construct one themselves, nor allow enterprising individuals to do so, and it was consequently thrown out.

The proceedings of the Government with reference to the mining district in that locality is perfectly incomprehensible. There is abundance of the purest copper ore, and the Americans on this side of the Lake are working mines they have opened to good advantage, the Government granting tracts of land of forty acres, while the Provincial Government refuses to dispose of locations of less than five miles, and requiring $600 to be put down.

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislative Council, the object of which was to induce the Government to open a canal from the mouth of the Niagara river to Port Colbourne, on Lake Erie, nearly opposite Buffalo, it being apprehended that the American Government will construct one on the opposite side of the Falls, which would not be above seven miles in length; but it shared the same fate; it being contended that the Welland canal will meet the requirements of commerce for years to come.

A bill passed the House of Assembly yesterday, reorganizing the penitentiary, which, like the lunatic asylum, has been improperly managed. During the discussion on this bill, it appeared that in the year ending early in 1850 there had been 6,000 cases of corporal punishment; but which, under the present warden, has for the same length of time been reduced to thirteen. It seems that females, as well as males, have been subjected to this species of punishment. Mr. Smith, of Durham, succeeded, however, in having females exempted from such treatment; but an effort that was made to extend the exemption to males was unsuccessful; it being contended that discipline could not be maintained, if flogging were abolished by law.

The bill provides that, in addition to the warden, who receives $2,000 per annum, there shall be two inspectors, at a salary of $1,600 each, with travelling expenses, which will amount to as much more, as they will have the supervision of all the jails in the province.

Notice has been given of a bill to adopt a decimal currency, in which the unit of account shall be one dollar, or five shillings, Halifax currency, to be divided decimally into smaller denominations; coins for that purpose, such as Her Majesty shall direct, to be struck at the expense of the province; the intrinsic value of such coins, when of gold, to be of proportionate value to the British sovereign at the rate of 24*s* 4*d*., Halifax currency.

A petition has been referred to a select committee, from Mr. W. Bacon, of Ogdensburgh, praying for indemnification for the loss of his share in the steamer Rob Roy, which was destroyed by brigands from Canada and the United States, during the troubles of 1838; and should he be able to substantiate his claim, it will doubtless be allowed.

A resolution is before the House for granting 340,000 acres of land, for the benefit of the Indians of Lower Canada; also to vote an annual allowance of $4,000 for their relief. There was no opposition to the measure, which originated with the Government, and it will doubtless be agreed to. But it was contended that proper information had not been laid before the Assembly as to the number and condition of those unfortunate people.

Last year an attempt was made by one of the Roman Catholic Bishops, and which would have been successful had it not been for the vigilance of one of the members of the Legislative Council, which induced the Government to pause; and the present movement appears to be another version of the scheme.

The grant of such an immense body of land is professedly to afford the Indians hunting grounds; but it was contended that the Indians about the head waters of the Ottawa, which extends almost to the north pole, are a wild and untamable body of people, owing no allegiance, and who come within the range of civilization only when it suits their purpose; and that, with reference to those who reside in the province, the granting of hunting grounds would have a tendency to prevent them from engaging in agricultural pursuits, and to confirm them in their wandering and improvident habits.

The British Government have a General Superintendent of Indians, at whose disposal it is contemplated placing the annual vote of $4,000; and it was remarked by one of the members, that the Indians under the Imperial Government have been well treated, but that, as soon as they are placed under the control of the provincial authorities, their extinction commences—the grants which are given being extravagantly and injudiciously expended.

Last night there was a tremendous riot, growing out of the Clergy Reserve Question, and the military had to be called out before order could be restored. About ten days since, as I believe I mentioned in my last letter, a public meeting was called, at which a number of persons attended, who were opposed to alienating them from the purpose for which they were originally intended, and who succeeded in carrying resolutions very different from those which the projectors of the meeting intended; and last night another meeting took place, with the view of carrying out the original design.

To prevent a similar interruption, however, the Mayor was applied to, who issued his proclamation, stating that the meeting would be held under a very stringent provincial act, which provides that the chairman of any public meeting, called in accordance with its enactments, shall have power to commit persons who may interrupt such meeting to jail, for the space of forty-eight hours, and subjecting persons carrying arms within one mile of the place of meeting to a penalty of one hundred dollars. And it being stated by the Mayor that any individual who should even propose an amendment, or express views in opposition to those of the persons who called the meeting, would come within the scope of the act. Another public meeting was called at the same time in the open air, in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence Hall, where the other was to be held.

Accordingly, a numerous gathering took place in the evening; and after two resolutions had been passed, it was closed. Immediately after, a large crowd proceeded to the Hall, but were not allowed to enter the room—the Mayor with a body of police being there to prevent it. Having been ejected from the building, the mob commenced demolishing the windows; and such was the excitement which prevailed, that the assemblage found it impossible to retire; and the Riot Act having been read about ten o'clock, a company of the 71st Regiment was marched in from the barracks, which are about a mile and half distant, and it was half past twelve before the Hall could be cleared. Fortunately, no lives were lost; the troops, as is always the case with British soldiers, behaving with great forbearance; but the Mayor received a severe blow from a brickbat on the forehead, and a few other individuals, who have been very active in the Anti-Clergy Reserve movement, sustained personal injury. There were several clergymen present, who are at the bottom of all the difficulty, who escaped without injury, as did several females, who had imprudently, and I think indelicately, gone to the meeting.

I believe every unbiased person will agree with me that religion has very little to do with all this turmoil which is created in its name; and the intention is openly avowed of destroying the connection between Church and State, which exists in this province only in name.

Not only are the Clergy Reserves assailed by the Free Church party, but a bill has been introduced into the Assembly, which comes up for discussion this evening, which provides that the administrator of the Government shall not appoint incumbents to any of the vacant rectories. There are fifty-seven of these in Upper Canada, which were established by Sir John Colbourne, previous to his departure, some years since, for England.

The objection to these rectories is a mere captious one, as the rectors possess no power out of their own church, and can only exercise control over the edifice and the burying-ground which is attached to it; no other denomination is interfered with in any manner whatever, and the opposition to them originates in the most arrogant prejudice.

The scenes which have taken place at Toronto may be considered as the foreshadowing of what will come during the approaching general election, when the Clergy Reserve question will be the watch-word for party strife, and which I fear will be attended with fatal results, as the Orangemen, who are the stanch supporters of Church and State, whether they belong to the Church of Scotland or the Establishment, will certainly come out in full force, and with a determination not to be put down.

The effect of the interminable squabbles that prevail in this fine province not only impair its peace, but retard its advancement; and emigrants who are desirous of being in undisturbed tranquillity would do well to direct their course to the sister provinces, where religious feuds and animosity do not disturb that harmony which the indulgence in intemperate passions and long-cherished and unreasonable prejudices have been so prolific in disturbing here.

Nor do I see any probability of a termination of this state of things while ministers of the Gospel act so little in accordance with its spirit and precepts—each one striving to carry out his own dogmatical views; and what is worse, the rising generation are being educated in the same illiberal spirit. I recently stopped a few days in a Congregationalist family, and never before encountered such a mass of intolerance. They are perfect Puritans, denounce any one else whose views happen to differ from those they entertain, and consider every one who has the misfortune to disagree with them as being decidedly in the wrong. Secluded from the world, although living in the midst of it, these people are taught to concede nothing, and keep the entire community in a state of distraction and strife, while they pretend to be the disciples of a Saviour who went about teaching good will towards men, and respect for the constituted authorities of a country.

Senex.

CUBA.

The public mind has been much exercised, during the past week, with the rumors afloat respecting the revolution in this island. A Declaration of Independence is published, setting forth in strong terms the wrongs under which Cubans suffer, and their reasons for a resort to revolution. This document is of considerable length. The following is a summary of its contents:

Publicly, and with arms in his hands, did Gen. Tacon despoil Cuba of the Constitution of Spain, proclaimed by all the powers of the monarchy, and sent to be sworn to in Cuba, as the fundamental law of the whole kingdom.

Publicly, and by legislative act, was Cuba declared to be deprived of all the rights enjoyed by all Spaniards, and conceded by Nature and the laws of nations the least advanced in civilization.

Publicly have the sons of Cuba been cut off from all admission to the commands and lucrative employments of the State.

Publicly are the unlimited powers of every description granted to the Captain Generals of Cuba, who can refuse to those whom they condemn even the right of a trial, and the privilege of being sentenced by a tribunal.

Public and permanent in the Island of Cuba are those courts-martial which the laws permit only in extraordinary cases of war, for offences against the State.

Publicly has the Spanish press hurled against Cuba the threat of converting the island into ruin and ashes, by liberating the slaves, and unchaining against her the hordes of barbarian Africans.

Public are the impediments and difficulties imposed upon every individual, to restrain him from moving from place to place, and from exercising any branch of industry—no one being safe from arrest and fine, for some deficiency of authority or license, at every step he may take.

Public are the taxes which have wasted away the substance of the island and the projects of other new ones, which threaten to abolish all the products of its riches—nothing being left for its people but the toils to produce them.

Public are the petty exactions and plunderings, at every turn, inflicted in the most unblushing manner, in addition to the general imposition by the subaltern mandarins of authority in their respective localities.

Finally, the Government has publicly and officially declared—and the journals in its pay have labored to sustain the declaration with foul commentary—"that the inhabitants of Cuba have no organ nor right of action, even for the purpose of directing an humble prayer to the feet of the Sovereign.

This paper is dated July 4th, and is signed by

Joaquin de Aguero Aguero.
Francisco Aguero Estradu.
Ubaldo Arteaga Pina.

The *Intelligencer* strongly denounces the movement, and opposes all sympathy for the revolutionists. It says that this pretended declaration, it is too plain, is no act of the people of Cuba, but of those individuals who have, in different cities of the country, opened recruiting rendezvous, raised and lent money, displayed strange flags, and marshalled processions, for the purpose of seducing and deluding innocent youths and reckless desperadoes from allegiance to their own true Government, into the wild, dangerous, and infamous plundering enterprises against the dominions of Spain; and that the declaration bears unmistakeably the New York and New Orleans stamp. *

THE PRESIDENCY.

"We apprehend that the Democratic party cannot recover from their present distracted and paralyzed condition seasonably for the next Presidential election. The Whigs are in possession of the Administration; and the Democratic party in their principles, as Mr. Rhett says, have gone over to Mr. Clay and the Whigs. This makes Whigery strong, if not invincible. It is something to have the places; but when you add to them the possession of all the popular principles, how are are Whigs to be defeated? The Whig Administration sustains the Compromise."

The above paragraph from the official organ, *The Republic*, indicates the calculations of the Administration in regard to the next Presidential election. It is doubtless correct in the assertion that the Hunkers, or National Democracy, have "gone over to Mr. Clay and the Whigs," and we cannot see how they can continue to support the Compromise, without lending "aid and comfort" to the Whig Administration, which claims the Compromise as its pet measure, and uses all its influence to sustain it.

We commend the above to the candid consideration of the Free Democracy. It shows that the Hunkers of both parties have joined hands to put down the friends of Freedom, and it behooves all who wish to sustain the principles of the Declaration of Independence, to take their position in opposition to the Whig Administration and its Hunker allies. "It is something to have the places," says the *Republic*, which means, in plain English, that the patronage of the Administration will be used to perpetuate its power. The Administration has thrown down the glove; let the Free Democracy accept the issue, and prepare for the contest. Let a decided and united effort be made to wrest the Government from the gambling politicians who seek to control it for their own purposes. Courage, friends! the day may yet be ours, notwithstanding the strong, compact, and well-organized force we have to contend against. With a firm reliance upon the strength of our principles, we may become invincible. Let the work of organization no longer be delayed; let us lay down our platform, and adopt the language of Jefferson, that "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness," and the good and true of all parties will bid us God speed. *

LITERARY NOTICES.

Voyages to Various Parts of the World, made between the years 1799 and 1844. By George Coggeshall. Selected from his manuscript journal of eighty voyages. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This narrative of voyages has been written out and printed for the entertainment of friends of the author, and can interest the public only as it presents the vast changes which have taken place in navigation during the last forty-five years; a change which, wonderful as it is, is as only the starting point of what will be accomplished before the close of this century. *

A Practical Treatise on the Construction, Heating, and Ventilation of Hot-houses, &c. By Robert B. Leuchars, Garden Architect. Boston: John P. Jewett. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. Pp. 333.

This work will be valuable to the favored few who are permitted to expend their surplus wealth in the erection of these beautiful repositories of plants and flowers. *

The History of Cleopatra, and History of Josephine. By John S. C. Abbot. New York: Harper & Brothers.

These are two new volumes of this attractive series of histories in course of publication by Harper & Brothers. The style of Mr. Abbot is admirably well adapted for this kind of literature. Here are no novelties affixed to old-established forms of thought and opinion, no attempts to make simple what God has designed should be the tests of faith, which characterized the early works of the Abbot family, while the style which made "The Young Christian" so popular is preserved.

We think well of these works, and feel assured they do good service in supplying our young friends with narratives which have all the charms of fiction, while they rest on the verities of the past. *

The Course of Creation. By John Anderson, D. D. Cincinnati: published by W. H. More & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

We have in this work another interesting contribution to the science of Geology. In the opinion of the author, no harmony can be established between the sacred chronology and the deductions of geology. The difficulty remains the same, though the epochs established by this science be changed from millions to thousands of years; still the *days* of Scripture are not explained. The historical and scientific accounts of the Creation are just where they were, the one based on the word of its Author, the other resting on rash and doubtful interpretations of the phenomena of Nature. The following is from the closing chapter:

"These are some of the methods by which the geologist aims in bringing the conclusions of his science within the scope of the Mosaic record, and in freeing his speculations from all their incumbrances and responsibilities. There is still a great deal to be accomplished, even with all these approximations, toward a right and full and literal comparison with the sacred text. There is indeed no real conflict between the discoveries of geology and the declarations of the divine oracles; and, with so many doors of retreat from or avenues of approach into the inviting fields of its research, no friend of the truth need be afraid of an excursion through the most intricate depths of creation's works. Meanwhile, the metaphysicians have all been driven from the field, with all their untenable dogmas about the eternity of matter. Geologists repudiate the doctrine, and their science refutes it. But there is such a thing as others rashly rushing to conclusions, wherever they can see tendencies or leanings to countenance their impious materialism. In this direction, many think that geology, however falsely, wholly inclines. And even now it is better, infinitely better, to rest with unhesitating confidence in the received interpretation of Scripture than be borne away by sweeping generalizations, built most certainly somewhere upon loose conflicting elements of calculation. Countless millions of years are, we admit, as nothing in the records of eternity—of no account with the Everlasting of days. Nevertheless, if the time can be reduced, as unquestionably there are data for the reduction, the epochs and the days approximate all the closer; the speculations of the science are brought into better keeping with the dicta of revelation; farther discoveries will lead to farther adjustments; until what was done for the interests of the one by detecting the miscalculations of Hindoo astronomy will again be effected for the other by scanning more intelligibly the geological horoscope. And thus removing every ground of suspicion or offence, will serve to bring this interesting branch of knowledge from the outer court of the Gentiles to the innermost shrine of the Temple of truth."

This volume is beautifully printed, and is so like a Boston publication in the imprint and binding, that we were agreeably surprised to see it issued from the Press of the Queen City of the West. *

Gen. Houston addressed the citizens of Galveston a few days since. In the course of his speech (a sketch of which is given in the Galveston *Journal*) he thus testifies on the New Mexican claim of Mexico:

"He alluded to the sale of the Santa Fe territory, and thought if there was anything wrong in the trade, it was that Texas had got a little more than the country was worth; but as he acted only in the capacity of agent of the people, that responsibility must rest on their consciences. Texas, he said, had but a *claim* to Santa Fe, and that the Government of Texas from 1838 to 1841 had weakened that claim by offering, in substance, to treat with New Mexico as a foreign Power."

Gen. Houston, who knows more of Texas history than any man living, declares that she only had a *claim* to New Mexico—not a right—and that she weakened that claim herself by offering to treat with New Mexico as an independent Power.—*Mobile Daily Advertiser*.

Third Parties.—This is the title of a neatly printed pamphlet, issued from the press of Merrihew & Thompson, Philadelphia, and intended for extensive circulation. The articles composing the pamphlet were originally published in the *Era*, under the head of "The Duty of Anti-Slavery Voters," and were written by Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia, to whom belongs the credit of the articles signed Senior, which have been received with such warm approval. The Doctor writes with great candor, and enforces his views with commendable dignity and judgment. He is a true man, whose heart is in the right place—one of the rare characters whose efforts to elevate man, and establish Justice and Liberty, shine brighter by contrast with the selfish politicians who seek to debauch the public sentiment of the Keystone State, to secure their political advancement. We commend this pamphlet to the attention of our friends who may wish to have the articles in a more compact and permanent form than they had in the columns of a newspaper. *

Candid.—The *African Repository* for July, the national organ of the American Colonization Society, says:

"We repeat, with the institution of slavery we have nothing to do—the operations of our society having reference to *free* colored persons only; nor have we any sympathy with the wild fanaticism of ultra Abolitionists"

This may be regarded as an official announcement. The American Colonization Society has nothing to do with Slavery—it has no sympathy with the slave in his sufferings—it makes no efforts to elevate his condition above that of the brute, and has no word of censure for a system which debases humanity, and crushes beneath its iron heel the nobler instincts of an entire race. The Colonization Society is strongly commended to the favor and support of the Christian church. It may be that the Saviour came into the world to inculcate such Christianity as this, but we do not so understand his teachings. *

LARD OIL vs. CAMPHINE.

Every day we read in the papers of some accident from the use of camphine or ethereal oil, either from carelessness or otherwise, and but a few days ago a very estimable lady of this city died from the effects of being badly burnt by the explosion of a camphine lamp.

We are glad to know, however, that the use of this article in families is gradually going out of use, and would recommend as a very excellent, safe, and economical substitute, *lard oil*, as manufactured by Mr. Emery, of Cincinnati, Ohio. We have been using this oil for some time, and find it much more economical, clearer, and giving a better light, than any sperm oil we have ever met with. Since Mr. Emery and others have entered into the manufacture of this article, we understand it has grown into general use throughout the entire West, and is fast finding a market in our Southern cities.

Mr. Emery's *Lard Candles* we can also recommend. *

David Brier, of Fountain county, has been nominated by a Whig Mass Meeting, as their candidate for Congress to represent the 8th Congressional district of Indiana. The Convention passed resolutions commendatory of Millard Fillmore and Gen. Scott, and recommended that the next Whig National Convention be held at Cincinnati, and also the following:

Resolved, That in our judgment the present Fugitive Slave Law, in so far as it denies the full benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and offers a greater fee to the Commissioner to decide against the fugitive than for him, it is impolitic, unjust, and inconsistent with the spirit of our laws and the genius of a free Government.

Resolved, That in so far as it compels the citizens of the free States, under severe penalties, to become assistants and subordinate aids to those seeking to reclaim runaway slaves to bondage, it is abhorrent to our feelings and repugnant to our habits.

Dwight's American Magazine for July.—This No. commences a new volume, and contains a variety of useful reading, embellished with wood engravings. It is edited by Theodore Dwight, and is published in New York, at $2 per year.

The *Pennsylvanian* promises its readers an exceedingly well written "biography *of the life* of Col. William Bigler."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing dates to 23d of July. Cotton had declined ⅛*d*.

ENGLAND.

The House of Commons, by a vote of 118 to 71, has refused to allow Solomons, the Jewish member from Greenwich, to take his seat.

The Papal Aggression bill has passed its second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 227.

John O'Connell has resigned the seat from Limerick, to make way for the Earl of Arundel.

George Frederick Young, a distinguished Protectionist, has been returned for Seaborough, in opposition to Earl Mulgrave, Free Trader.

Dr. Lingard, the historian, died at Hornby on the 18th of July.

G. Wright, jun. and D. & W. Stoca, failed at Liverpool on the 22d, the former for £60,000, and the latter for £35,000. Both failures were caused by the decline in cotton.

The receipts of the Exhibition on Monday were £3,340.

FRANCE.

The vote in the French Assembly on the revision of the Constitution stood, in its favor 446, against 227. As the vote was not two-thirds in favor, as required by the Constitution, the measure is defeated. The greatest excitement prevails on the subject, and the Ministry are accused of corrupt movements relative to the petitions presented for a revision. It was reported that the whole Ministry had resigned on Tuesday, but this was not believed in London.

More Rumored Frauds.—It is rumored that two more frauds upon the Mexican Commission have been discovered, and that an investigation is about being gone into.

Tennessee.—The *Bolivar Democrat*, in its first number, runs up the name of D S. Dickinson, of New York, for President, and Jefferson Davis, (Secessionist,) of Mississippi, for Vice President, in 1852, subject to the decision of the National States Rights Democratic Convention, if one is called.

It is supposed that the Mexican Government will demand the amount of money paid on the Gardiner claim, if the investigation now in progress result in establishing its fraudulent character. The money out of which these claims have been paid was deducted from the amount of indemnity for the territory surrendered by Mexico at the peace.

The Softer Sex in Smalls.—The revolution in female attire which has commenced in America may extend to this country. Well—no matter if the attributes of the husband are arrogated. It may be well that ladies should know what it is to be continually having to put the hand in the breeches pocket.—*Punch*.

Slavery and State Laws.—The case of Alberti, who was convicted in the Criminal Sessions of this city, for kidnapping a child belonging to an alleged fugitive slave, is to be brought before the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General of Maryland, Mr. Brent, has been authorized to institute proceedings. The question will then be decided whether a child born in a free State, of a fugitive slave, inherits the condition of its mother, and is not only a slave, but a fugitive, escaping from a State in which it never had an existence. The question is an interesting one, and if the Maryland view of the case is sustained, our laws, or the decisions under them, will have to be altered. The mother, in this case, being seized by Alberti, refused to go without her child, and so he carried them both off. Judge Parsons animadverted in strong terms upon the conduct of Alberti, and on his conviction gave him a severe sentence, ten years to the penitentiary. He also intimated that if he had been indicted for carrying off the woman, he would also have deserved conviction, for his neglecting, we presume, the legal forms which the law requires in such cases.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The committee appointed by the Free Soil Convention, held at Ravenna on the 25th of June last, having issued a call for a Mass Convention of the Free Democracy of Ohio, to be held at Columbus on Thursday, the 21st day of August next, the Free Soil State Central Committee would announce their concurrence in the above call, and express a hope that it will be responded to by a large and unprecedented gathering of the Freemen of Ohio on the day named.

F. Gale, *Chairman of Central Committee.*
Columbus, July 24, 1851.

CONVENTION OF THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

The Free Democracy of Ohio, by their committee appointed for the purpose at Ravenna, on the 25th ult., have called a State Mass Convention to be held at Columbus on Thursday, 21st day of August next.

The call is accompanied by an address setting forth the evils with which slavery now oppresses us, and the dangers it threatens. It condemns in manly tone the malignant spirit of a false and cowardly conservatism which it charges upon Federal and State politicians. It also affirms of many of the ministers of religion, "That they are confederate with the politicians against the rights and liberties of the people, and are impudently teaching, in the name of the God of Truth, the infamous lie of the divine right of arbitrary power, and the duty of passive obedience from the people." The call is signed by E Wade, Samuel Lewis, James L Gage, H. B. Spelman, and L. M. Hall.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

This Convention met at the Court of Appeals room, on Tuesday, and was organized by the appointment of Richard Wright, of Albany, President pro tem, and Rev. H. Hicks, of Catskill, Secetary pro tem. They were in session until yesterday afternoon. A resolution to admit as members of the Convention all present who concurred in the spirit and call for the Convention, was offered by Mr. C. E. Seth, of Troy; and after a spirited discussion by Messrs. Topp, H. Johnson, Seth, Stills, McIntyre, Myers, and Hicks, it was negatived.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Topp, to admit all persons really aggrieved and identically disfranchised, which was adopted.

A committee appointed to select permanent officers reported the following: President, Wm. Topp of Albany; Vice Presidents, Wm. Rich of Troy, J. M. Williams of Albany, and Rev. A. G. Beeman of New Haven; Secretaries, Rev. H. Hicks of Catskill, and C. E. Seth of Albany; Committee on Finance, W. P. McIntyre, S. Myers, and F. Dodge.

Resolutions were offered on the subjects of Colonization in Liberia, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Education of Colored Children in Common Schools and Equal Suffrage in this State, to be obtained by amendment of the Constitution.

These resolutions elicited much discussion, and the Convention expressed itself opposed to the Colonization scheme, claiming the right to remain here and follow respectively whatever business pursuits the colored man may choose. It came out strong against the Fugitive Slave Law, and adopted a resolution to petition the Legislature to amend the Constitution so as to grant the right to vote at elections to the colored man. They also claimed the right to have their children educated at the same common schools which educate white children. Resolutions were also offered and adopted, endorsing the McGrawville College, and pledging to it aid and encouragement; and favoring the settlement upon the lands granted to colored people by Gerrit Smith.

Albany State Register.

CARD.

Many of the friends of the subscriber know of the unjust judgment of $500 obtained some time since at the Court of Georgetown, Del., against him, for the escape of a colored girl that her own mistress took to Philadelphia, from Lewestown, Del., in the steamer Portsmouth, of which he was then the captain. Under the recently enacted Fugitive Slave Law by Congress, the prosecutors can take said colored girl back at any time; yet they will not quash the judgment against the subscriber, except by compromise, which he is informed he can make by paying two hundred and seventy-five dollars, costs included—which he is advised to do to secure his liberty. He has paid already one hundred dollars costs, besides a sacrifice of much valuable time and frequent interruptions in business. The owner of the boat will not pay a cent; and as the subscriber is not able to pay all of the above sum, disagreeable as it is to him to require it, should any of his friends feel free to give something towards making it up, they will confer a lasting favor upon him.

Chas. Bilderback.
Salem, N. J., June 20, 1851.

Editors of papers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, (many of whom are conversant with the facts, and have kindly sympathised with me,) favorable to the cause of the injured, will increase the obligations I am under to them by giving the above an insertion in their journals.

C. B.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Convention of Virginia, which has been sitting at Richmond during the last eight months, have at length agreed upon the form of a new Constitution for that State, and brought its session to a close. The Constitution has yet to be submitted to a vote of the people, but of its acceptance by them no doubt appears to be entertained. The final vote upon it in the Convention was taken on Thursday evening, when, on the question of its engrossment, which was submitted as a test question, it was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Bird of S., Blue, Botts, Bowden, Brown, Byrd of Frederick, Camden, Carlile, Carter of Loudoun, Chapman, Chilton, Davis, Douglas, Edwards, Faulkner, Ferguson, Finney, Fisher, Flood, Floyd, Fulkerson, Fultz, Gally, Garland, Muscoe Garnett, Hays, Hill, Hoge, Hopkins, Jacob, Johnson, Kenney, Kilgore, Knote, Letcher, Ligon, Lucas, McCamant, McCandlish, Martin of Marshall, Martin of Henry, Miller, Moore, Murphy, Neeson, Newman, Pendleton, Petty, Purkins, Randolph, Seymour, Sheffey, Sloan, Smith of Kanawha, Smith of Jackson, Smith of Greenbrier, Snowden, Southall, Stephenson, Stewart of Morgan, Straughan Stewart of Patrick, Summers, Tate, Taylor, Van Winkle, Watts of Norfolk county, Watts of Roanoke, White, Williams of Fairfax, Williams of Shenandoah, Wise, and Worsham—75.

Noes—Messrs. Mason, (President,) Arthur, Banks, Barbour, Bocock, Bowles, Braxton, Carter of Russell, Chambliss, Cocke, Conway, Fuqua, M. R. H. Garnett, Goode, Hall, Janney, Jasper, Jones, Leake, Lynch, Meredith, Morris, Ridley, Rives, Scoggin, Scott of Richmond city, Shell, Smith of Norfolk county, Standard, Turnbull, Whittle, Wingfield, and Woolfolk—33.

The following members had paired off: in the affirmative, Messrs. Willey, Wysor, Caperton, Deneale, Claiborne, Trigg, Hunter, Price, and Snodgrass; in the negative, Messrs. Beale, Cox, Edmunds, Lyons, Scott of C., Scott of F., Strother, Treadway, and Smith of K and Q.

Several members, as they gave their votes, made explanatory statements. Mr. Summers said he voted in the affirmative as a representative, but, as a private citizen, should vote against the Constitution.

The Richmond Times of yesterday epitomizes some of the most important provisions of the new Constitution as follows:

Nearly all State and county officers are to be elected by the people, including the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Judges of the Supreme, District, and Circuit Courts, and the Justices of the Peace, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Clerks, and Sheriffs.

The Legislature is to be apportioned, the House of Delegates on the suffrage basis with a Western majority of fourteen, and the Senate with an Eastern majority of ten, which arrangement is to continue until 1865, when the Legislature may agree upon a new apportionment, or submit the question of basis to the people.

Taxes are to be *ad valorem*, except that slaves under twelve years of age are exempted. White males twenty-one years old are to pay a capitation tax equal to the tax on $400 worth of land. Slaves over twelve years of age are not to pay more than the tax on $300 worth of land. And licenses, incomes, and salaries, may be taxed at the discretion of the Legislature.

Seven per cent. of the existing debt of the State, and of every future debt, is to be set apart annually for the payment of the interest and principal.

The new Constitution is to be submitted to the voters qualified under it, on the fourth Thursday in October, the returns made to the Governor, and if he proclaim it ratified, the Legislature then elected is to be superseded by the new Legislature, which will be elected on the second Monday in December, and will meet on the second Monday in January, and thereafter the sessions will be biennial.

From this summary recapitulation it will be perceived, says the Times, that the prominent modifications of the present Constitution consist in the adoption of the system of popular elections in all departments of Government, in the abandonment of the principle of the representation of property, and in requiring the Legislature to provide for the payment of the present and every future public debt.—*National Intelligencer*.

FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual State Convention of the Free Soil Party of Massachusetts will be holden at Worcester, on Tuesday, September 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to consider and adopt such measures as may be deemed just and necessary, in order to promote the great cause of Freedom throughout the Union, and equal rights and representation throughout the Commonwealth.

The several cities and towns are requested to choose delegates to the Convention in the proportion of three for every Representative in the General Court, to which they are by law entitled.

The Free Soil Committee in the several cities and towns are requested to take all needful steps to secure a full representation of that portion of the people who consider the claims of justice and liberty paramount to those of party.

By order of the State Central Committee.

Henry Wilson, *Chairman.*
Edw. L. Keyes, *Secretary.*

The Herald of Gospel Liberty publishes the following as an extract from the papers on file in the Court House at Salem:

"1674—Nov. 4. Whereas the Jury have declared several times they were all agreed but one man, and have been twice before the court, yet Samuel Bishop dissents from them after the court have twice endeavored to satisfy him, but he remains obstinate. The court sets a fine of £10 upon him, the said Samuel Bishop, unless he agrees with the jury in the case committed to them."

United States Mint.—The coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia during the month of July amounted to $3,282,992.

Daniel M. Henry, Esq. has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress from the sixth Congressional district of Maryland.

The Presidency.—The Chardon *Free* (Ohio) *Democrat*, in speaking of the next Presidential campaign, says:

"Our choice is John P. Hale for President, and Joshua R. Giddings for Vice President. We submit these true and tried men to the public for consideration. Let the public mind be tested, and let the Freedom National Convention act understandingly. Better, truer, or nobler men cannot be named. The people will rally around them with enthusiasm."

Secession Anticipated.—The Greenville (S. Carolina) *Patriot* states that the bills of South Carolina banks are bad in Alabama, under the suspicion that their credit will be affected by the civil commotions of the State. Some of the merchants are already ordering their shipments to be made to Savannah instead of Charleston. One gentleman, it is said, who has spent perhaps a hundred thousand dollars in Greenville, drawn from his estate in Georgia, is about to leave the "sinking ship," and cast his habitation where he may be quiet and live in peace. Thus the anticipations of secession are proving disastrous to the State. We learn from high authority in South Carolina that the proportion of secessionists is only about one-third of the voters in the State.

Flax Cotton.—A patent has been taken out at Washington for the preparation of this material in this country from flax—some gentlemen having purchased the invention from the Chevalier Claussen. It is stated that this new material can be mixed with either cotton or wool, and made up into fabrics by the machinery now in use for woollen and cotton manufactures. Flax woollen goods, it is estimated, can be produced of about equal quality with woollen, at less cost; and flax cotton fabrics at about the same price as cotton goods.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Slaves in Canada.—The vast barracks erected during the last war, at Windsor, C. W., and which are rapidly falling to decay, are said to be occupied by fugitive slaves from the States, among whom there is much suffering and poverty.

Miss Catherine Hays.—It is said that this lady, accompanied by her mother and musical company, will leave England for this country about the second week in August. An American lady in London has written a letter to the Literary World, in which she speaks of her in the highest terms of praise, both as a singer and a lady. Speaking of her early days, she says:

"It was fortunate for her that her 'wood notes wild' attracted the attention of that kind-hearted and generous man, the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund Knox, Bishop of Limerick—Limerick the city of her birth. There is a legend that, while boating with some of his family on the Shannon, their attention was attracted by the young and delicious voice of a girl singing near one of the houses, whose gardens have the good fortune to stretch along the banks of that magnificent river.

"'It's only that bird of a child,' said one of the boatmen, 'whose aunt, or some one belonging to her, lives in the Earl's house; and little Kitty, the darling, gets out the noise of Patrick street, and away from her companions, down yon among the trees, and sings her songs, God bless her! to the waters. She sung before she could speak, but she's as shy as a young hare, and the voice leaves her when she's asked to sing. Whist! listen to how she quivers in the 'Lass of Gowrie;' and sure, my Lord, if you *axed* to do it, she couldn't—it isn't, you understand, that she wouldn't; shyness takes the strength out of her voice; the only pleasure the little delicate craytur seems to have in life, is with her book and her songs, and it's just like being in heaven to hear how she sings in the moonlight.'

"A triumphant shake, with which the young Catharine concluded, 'And now she's Lady Gowrie,' still more astonished and delighted the boating party, proved that poor Paddy's eulogy was deserved, and, better than all, determined the good bishop to learn more of the syren of the Shannon."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Should any among our community have the ill luck to contract a cold, or the prevalent influenza, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is recommended to such as an efficient, agreeable medicine—sure to relieve them.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1852.

THE *American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac for 1852 contains 40 pages, being four pages larger than the Almanac for 1851. It also contains more engravings. Some of those of last year are used again, with two new and beautiful ones, the first entitled "No Higher Law," and the other a portrait of Ellen Crafts, in the dress in which she made her escape from slavery. The Almanac is handsomely printed, on good paper, with a *Calendar* equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1852, with the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c. The Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For one thousand copies - - - -	$20 00
For one hundred copies - - - -	2 50
For one dozen copies - - - - -	40
For a single copy - - - - - -	05

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred or thousand Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore.

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanacs, without much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, *enclosing payment*, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to

WILLIAM HARNED, *Agent*,
Aug. 1. 48 Beekman st., a few doors east of William st.

N B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information at cost. tf

NEW PAMPHLET BY REV. JOHN G. FEE.

THE *Sinfulness of Slaveholding shown by appeals to Reason and Scripture.* By John G. Fee, Minister of the Gospel in Kentucky. 36 pp. 12mo. Printed by John A. Gray, and for sale by William Harned, at No 48 Beekman street, New York. Three dollars per hundred, and six cents single copy. This pamphlet has just issued from the press, and it is intended, we understand, to give it a wide circulation in Kentucky and elsewhere. We have been assured by a gentleman who has resided in Kentucky that Mr. Fee's writings are held in high estimation, and are eagerly sought after, especially by the great body of the people. When it is considered that it has been claimed by many influential persons in that State, that slavery is not sinful in itself, a well-written argument drawn from reason and Scripture to the contrary cannot be considered unnecessary. This pamphlet is well printed, and is well adapted to general circulation both in slave and free States, for there are some even here, ministers and laymen, who deny the sinfulness of slavery in all cases. We trust the friends of Freedom will send their orders, and aid in the wide circulation of this seasonable and able essay. If sent through the mail, the new law requires the postage to be prepaid. It will be two cents a copy for 500 miles, and four cents for all distances beyond that. Aug. 7—3m

THE SOUTH BEND CASE.

A PAMPHLET of 24 pp. has just been published, entitled "The South Bend (Ind.) Fugitive Slave Case, involving the Right to a writ of Habeas Corpus." It is for sale by William Harned, 48 Beekman street, New York. Price $3 a hundred, and 5 cents single copy. Aug. 7—3m

A. M. GANGEWER,

Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,

ATTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.

References.—Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot, Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Ellis Lewis, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the accounting officers generally. June 5—6m

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.

THE *National Era* is taken by *fifteen thousand subscribers*, and probably has *four times* that number of readers. It circulates some seven thousand copies in the Western States, a larger number, we believe, than is issued from any political weekly in the West; four thousand copies in New York State, chiefly in the interior; the rest in New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the South; and it is taken largely by country merchants and others dealing with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. *It is manifest that it affords rare advantages as an advertising medium.* Only a limited space (say five columns) can be devoted to advertisements, and this secures to the advertiser greater prominence than in a sheet where he must take his place among hundreds of others.

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One column	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	60.00	115.00	200.00

☞ Number of lines in a square, ten.

The following Agents are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper:

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BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN.

Monthly—32 pages, $1 *per annum, in advance.*
Bi-monthly and Monthly—($2 *per annum, in advance.*)
Six Nos. of 32 *pages each, and six of* 96 *each, making* 768.

VOL. III commences July, 1851. This unique original journal treats of all subjects relating to man—presents new and well demonstrated systems of *Phrenology, Physiology*, and *Physiognomy*—and surveys from a new point of view the great wonders of the age. The knowledge of man and the elevation of the race are its aims. Specimen numbers sent gratuitously. Address the editor, *Dr. JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN*, Cincinnati.

Vol. I, containing nine plates (one exhibiting the new system of Phrenology) and 624 pages, will be sent by mail for two dollars. June 12—1yi

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

CONTENTS OF No. 378.—Price, twelve and a half cents.

1. Travels in Central Asia.—*Westminster Review.*
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3. Harriette: or the Rash Reply.—*Chambers's Papers for the People.*
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5. High Church Review on Dr. Chalmers.—*Christian Remembrancer.*
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POETRY.

Star in the West.

SHORT ARTICLES.

Romish Priests in China. Effects of Solitude. Melchior Boisseree.

☞ *A New Volume has just commenced.*

Washington, *December* 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
E. LITTELL & CO.,
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston.

☞ For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives and health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which the facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Brunswick, Me., *February* 5, 1847.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this city.

Lowell, *August* 10, 1849.

I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by your *Cherry Pectoral*, and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours, respectfully, S. D. EMERSON.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.

☞ The following was one of the worst cases, which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable Consumption:

Chester, Pa., *August* 22, 1846.

Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your *Cherry Pectoral*, which I tried more to gratify him than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now, in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. JAMES GODFREY.

☞ Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, practical chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Aug. 7—3m

MELROSE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Farm, lying north of the city of Washington about one hour's drive, and distant from the railroad some two hundred rods. The house occupied by him upon it is nearly new, built of wood, painted white, and blinds to all the windows of main part. It is built cottage style, with front hall 10 by 17 feet, with a fine portico in front. The rear hall is 10 by 16 feet, including the stairs. Windows in main part, 15 lights, 12 by 17 inches. Stoop in the rear of main part, 6 by 29 feet. Front and back parlors over 16 feet square, with folding doors, and a door-window opening from back parlor upon the back stoop. The entire dwelling contains 13 rooms and 10 closets, clothes presses, &c. Near the dwelling is a milk-house, about 20 feet square, 2 stories, with a stone basement, properly arranged with shelves, and ventilated; cement plastering and brick floor; upper story used for various farming purposes. Corn-house 15 by 25 feet, with an upper floor; also a basement, built of stone, capable of holding 1000 bushels of potatoes. There are some 50 ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, rose bushes, &c., by the house, with a fine summer arbor. Tin eaves and gutters around the entire dwelling. The barn is 25 by 35 feet, exclusive of shed, stable, and carriage room, and is in good condition for this region.

The farm contains 190 1-2 acres of land, on the road leading from the Capitol to Bladensburg, and north of said village one mile, being just six miles from the Capitol, and over an excellent road at all seasons of the year. The farm is watered by three living spring brooks. Land rolling, and has an easterly and southern inclination. There is about 50 acres of beautiful meadow land, and 40 acres of wood land. The wood land contains *chestnut timber*, of fine growth, sufficient to fence anew the farm when required. Only 55 acres are now in crops; 150 acres can be tilled. Since the death of Judge Dorsey, of Maryland, (who formerly owned and occupied it,) it has not been properly tilled; and it now only requires the attention and management of a practical Northern farmer, to make it one of the very finest and most profitable estates in the country. A double log house, comfortably built, and suitable for hired help, is situated about 20 rods from the main dwelling, between which and the barn runs one of the spring brooks above named. There are three plaster mills and as many flouring mills within a mile and a half of the farm. Two of the mills are on the road between the farm and the city. About 15 rods from the house there is an excellent spring of mineral water; and at Bladensburg (one mile) there is a mineral spring which in medicinal virtue rivals the celebrated Fauquier white sulphur or Saratoga itself. The fruit trees were principally taken from the Flushing Garden, (Prince & Sons, Long Island, New York,) and are as follows, to wit:

2000 peach trees, choicest variety, early and late, all bearing.
300 apple do. do. do.
23 pear trees, choicest variety, part dwarf, and nearly all bearing.
15 quince trees, very fine, and part bearing.
50 cherry trees, embracing Black Tartarian, Mayduke, Ox Heart, English, &c.
6 nectarine trees, very fine, large fruit, and all bearing.
8 apricot do. do. do.
20 grape vines, Georgia sweet water and Isabella.
20 plum trees, embracing the Bulmar, Golden Egg, Sugar, Green Gage, &c.
1 large bearing black mulberry, fruit very fine.
60 to 75 locust trees, large size, and some 500 small, ready to transplant.
3/4 of an acre of strawberries, part Hovey's seedlings, (19 bushels sold at the city market last year.)
A very fine, large asparagus bed.

The land is natural to clover and timothy grass. The farm is now under poor culture to a Northern eye. It has never been ploughed over four inches in depth, on an average; but it is all good land, easy to reclaim, and lying as it does within an hour's drive of Washington city, with a market the best in the United States, it can be made by a little care and proper management a farm which in three years' time will readily command $75 per acre. Any person desiring to make inquiry in regard to it I would refer to Dr. Daniel Lee, now in charge of the agricultural department of the United States Patent Office, who is acquainted with the premises.

If a purchaser presents himself before the first day of October next, it can be bought for $7,000. Letters will reach me, directed to Washington city, D. C.

July 3—ifeowtf DEWITT C. LAWRENCE.

GOVERNESS OR STORE ASSISTANT.

A YOUNG LADY, a native of Ireland, wishes to obtain a situation in either of the above capacities. She would undertake the education and *care* of young children, or would accept of a situation as assistant in a store, in some of the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Terms will be found very moderate. Please address, by letter, to Miss Creighton, care of Mr. William Wright, Toulon, Starke Co., Ill. July 24.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. May 1—9t

THE NATIONAL ERA.

METHODIST PRESS.

Our Southern papers, says the *Zion's Herald*, abound in discussions on the question of Reunion with the M. E. Church. They are the more singular, as no interest whatever has been indicated by the Northern press on the subject. Some of the Southern editors think the discussion quite irrelevant; others deem it somewhat hopeful. We think with the former. There is, prior to the question of reunion, a far more difficult question to be settled—the "question of abolition." The profound ethical bearings of this question will stand an insurmountable barrier between the two churches, till slavery is overthrown in the United States. The essential immorality of slavery, except in the few anomalous cases where it ceases to be virtual, though it remains nominal slavery—cases too few to be admissible in the argument on American slavery—this inherent sinfulness of the institution cannot be connived at by the enlightened moral sense of the North. Wesley himself has presented the difficulty. After denouncing slave-traders he says:

"And this equally concerns every gentleman that has an estate in our American plantations; yea, all slaveholders, of whatever rank or degree; seeing men-buyers are exactly on a level with men-stealers. Indeed you say, 'I pay honestly for my goods; and I am not concerned to know how they are come by.' Nay, but you are; you are deeply concerned to know that they are honestly come by. Otherwise, you are a partaker with the thief, and are not a jot honester than him. But you know they are not honestly come by; you know they are procured by means nothing near so innocent as picking of pockets, house-breaking, or robbery upon the highway. Perhaps you will say, I do not buy my negroes; I only use those left me by my father.' So far is well. But is it enough to satisfy your own conscience? Had your father, have you, has any man living, a right to use another as a slave? It cannot be, even setting Revelation aside. It cannot be that either war or contract can give any man such a property in another as he has in his sheep and oxen. Much less is it possible that any child of man should be *born a slave*. Liberty is the *right of every human creature*, as soon as he breathes the vital air; and no human law can deprive him of that right which he derives from the law of nature."

This moral difficulty, brethren of the South, is not imaginary—if there is any principle of ethics fundamental to the rights and progress of humanity, and inherent in the moral system of Christianity, it is this original freedom of man. Educated in the midst of a general and enormous violation of it, you seem not to be conscious of its importance; you have admitted the violators of it to your sacramental table, they fill your churches, they abound in your ministry, they sit upon your Episcopal bench; you not only connive at their appalling sin, but you defend it, and even give it the sanction of Christianity. Can reunion be expected under such circumstances? God forbid it!

The *Herald* further remarks:

Our old Yankee friend, Rev. C. Richardson, thus expresses his sympathy with the South Carolina Conference, in the last Texas Banner:

"The Southern Christian Advocate contains a labored and strong vindication of the special edition of the Discipline. We have deeply regretted that the 9th section, omitted in this edition, had not been omitted by order of the General Conference in the official edition. We have sympathized with the good people of South Carolina, with respect to their grievances in the premises. But we regret that they did not brook their difficulties till the next General Conference, which, we feel confident, will expunge the obnoxious section from the Discipline."

How a residence in the South "transmogrifies" a man. The leading pro-slavery men of the Southern ministry—Drs Bascom, Winans, Hamilton, Richardson, Soule, &c.—were Northern men.

The *Pittsburg Advocate* says of the expurgated Discipline:

"Slavery is such an essential part both of the politics and religion of South Carolina, that anything in the least disrespectful of the 'divine institution' may not be tolerated. * * * * Why, the Yankees, even if they had hated the Discipline, would never have given it up at the dictation of politicians. They would think better of the objectionable section the moment the politicians said, 'You must not read it.' They would rebel rather than be liable to any such imputations. One thing is certain, that the church in South Carolina seems to be in closer alliance with the State, and more subservient to political and secular men, than would be considered at all becoming in a church in this latitude."

LIBERALIST DEFENDED.

To the Editor of the National Era:

SIR: I see in the columns of the *Era* of June 5th a lecture on "Precision of Language," by J. M. Gregory, in allusion to words irreverently used in reference to Christianity and churches, seemingly intended for the edification of Liberalist, and others of like passions. He thinks they ought to be aware, if they are not, that they are using and thus stamping with authority the arguments under which infidelity has cloaked its attacks upon the Christian religion ever since the days of the French Revolution. The evil he complains of is the using the terms "Religion, Church, and Christianity," in a general sense, in connection with phrases of sweeping condemnation; and supposes such general use of those terms does, in the minds of the unwary and unreflecting, affix a stigma upon the whole church, and awaken distrust towards all Christianity. I will now take the stand as a witness against this position, having had some experience in the rise and progress of infidelity in the mind. In the first place, let me say that I was brought up after the strictest sect a Presbyterian, though not at the feet of Gamaliel. I was early instructed in the peculiar tenets of that order. But, after arriving at years of maturity, my mind was directed to the actions, instead of the professions, of religionists; and from *their actions* I came to the conclusion that religion was all a farce, and the Book a fiction; and I here aver that I believe there never has been a course pursued by men or devils better calculated to foster and feed infidelity than the course taken by such men as J. M. Gregory.

The fact that base corruption does at present exist in the churches generally is too true to be disputed very successfully; and when professors attempt to stretch the mantle of charity over such multitudes of gross, unblushing sins as the churches might boast of, (if boasting in such cases were not by the Book excluded,) they will always find that the stretch is too much for that good old-fashioned garment to endure, and leaves the matter in such a position that a wayfaring man, though a fool, may in many cases see a design in their operation. I will not at present enumerate designs that are discernible in many cases where the mantle of charity is put to the stretch in order to cover the brethren's sins, but will say that, in my opinion, it would be much better to let the church stand the full force of the arrows given by its members to their infidel enemies to hurl at the church, either collectively or individually, that they may learn to cultivate a little more of the harmlessness of the dove, and show less of the cunning of the serpent.

Be not deceived, Brother Gregory, "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap;" and if the church soweth a fleshly seed, whether negroes or some other like precious seed, she may expect to reap a bountiful harvest of the same precious fruit; and be assured that infidels watch you close, and care but little about your precision of words, so long as precision of conduct is left in the shade. Think you, would the infidel be likely to make capital of words, where the individual is portraying to Israel his transgressions and Jacob his sins, if there was no impropriety in their conduct? How much stress, think you, do infidels put on the treachery of Judas as an individual case? Not much, I trow; but had the church, in her collective capacity, undertaken to cover in the midst of her tent the iniquity of Judas, and hid his baseness in accepting the thirty pieces of silver, then the infidel would have had cause of rejoicing.

Now, pray, tell us how many you have in the different churches who are selling Christ in the person of his professed disciples, and who are highly esteemed in the church for their liberality? Remember, Christ says that "inasmuch as you have done it to one of these least, you have done it unto me." Now, it does appear pretty evident that if Jesus of Nazareth had been as tenacious of precision of language and courtesy of demeanor as many of our modern teachers and Latter Day Saints, he would have found favor with the Sanhedrim, evaded the cross, worshipped the devil, and reigned temporal monarch of the earth! But such was not the case. Christ invited Satan to get behind him, and both Christ and John, his forerunner, charged the holy, peculiar people of God with being a generation of vipers, and, notwithstanding their church was of Divine appointment, would not be very likely to escape the damnation of hell. And why was it that Christ, when answering the lawyer in reference to who was neighbor, treated the Priest and Levite so uncourteously, and took a Samaritan sinner as the most fit representative of neighbor? Was it because the Jewish church was so corrupt that a fit subject could not be had within the pale of the church, that he went to Samaria? If so, the church at present had better tremble than growl, if they occasionally get a broadside from any quarter. We also read of one Stephen, who had the presumption to charge the holy, peculiar people of God with being uncircumcised in heart, and following in the footsteps of their fathers, in killing the prophets and stoning them that had the courage to tell them that their church was corrupt.

And, in conclusion, I would advise Brother Gregory, and others of like tender feelings, to take the admonition given old Joshua, when the Lord's host was defeated by their enemies—not to complain, but to be up and doing, and sanctify the churches and saints; and if needs be, use a few stones, if you can throw them as well at home as you can at village skeptics and bar-room free-thinkers, remembering always that you had better let your light shine forth in acts of righteousness, that you may thereby put to silence the ignorance of foolish men, than to complain that your evils are not very highly spoken of.

J. C. MARTIN.

Bloomville, July 13, 1851.

ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I have noticed with much interest lately the many articles in your most valuable paper on the "organization or reorganization" of the Free Soil party, but confess I have seen none that met my own views until I read the article in the *Era* of last week, from "H——d." I fully concur with the writer, that "the very *name* of Democrat or Whig casts odium on the person that bears it. With others, I am in favor of reorganization, and believe that much might be done by it to resuscitate the drooping energies of the friends of Freedom, and sincerely hope the consummation of the thing proposed may take place soon as practicable.

"Change—give us something new," seems to be the spirit of the age. Nor am I fully prepared to take sides against this leading characteristic of the present time. 'Tis but the legitimate workings of the immortal mind, carrying out its hidden purposes, exemplifying the object of its being in a land and under laws that foster these aspirations and bid welcome every change, every innovation upon the past, no matter how stereotyped may have been its usages, where this change or innovation is at all calculated to mitigate the evils of the past, or move us forward to the glorious day whose dawnings shall light up the dark portions of our world—whose meridian splendor shall shine upon a nation that's free.

Give us, then, a reorganization. We shall gain strength and courage by it. A change of name, if you please; but for the sake of suffering humanity, for the sake of the glorious cause we espouse, and which, under God, we believe will finally triumph, tie us not to the loathsome, the Moloch car of Whig or Democrat. We object not to these names, as names of themselves considered; but a good thing may have so long been associated with the vile and corrupt, that its own native virtue has become corroded—tarnished—hidden from view. And, in our humble opinion, as well might you expect the Ethiopian to change his skin, or the leopard his spots, as to hope for anything good coming out of the friends of Freedom assuming the name of Whig or Democrat. I confess, when I look back upon the deeds perpetrated by the boasted and so-called Democracy, every generous feeling of my nature rises in opposition to their hypocritical course. Like Pollock's painted hypocrite, "they steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."

They have passed and supported laws whose devouring influence have breathed their upas breath upon *the all* of human happiness, whose very name writes *disgrace* and *crime* upon the tablet of our history as a nation. No! dear as I love Democracy, it has been too long in company with the low and vile to give it any longer character or influence.

Let us, then, reorganize; but, as we value the success of our cause, let us be careful *how* and *what* we attach to our platform. "Tariff, River and Harbor Improvements," or any other of the agitated topics of the day, while all are well enough in their own place, are of minor importance when compared with the question, whether or not the curse of slavery shall continue to blight the present and eternal hopes of millions of our fellowmen, and cast a stain upon our nation's history that time nor repentance can ever wash out.

No! no! let us free ourselves from every hindrance. Let us have a name that has never been tarnished or falsified by any foul deed. We have no objections to the names, "Liberty Party," "Free Soil," &c But even if we should continue one of these names, let us have a platform so broad and simple that every generous philanthropist can adopt it—broad enough for *us*—for *all the world*—to stand upon, and yet so pure in its principles that all of every name may gladly shelter under its protection, and lend their influence to spread the glorious cause of human rights.

ANTHROPOS.

Flint, Michigan, July 9, 1851.

WEST TROY, *July* 11, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I hope you will continue to urge, through the columns of the Era, the necessity of a speedy and liberal, yet thorough, organization of the friends of constitutional freedom throughout the land. There are thousands in the Empire State who are disgusted with the empty and hollow-hearted pretensions of both Whig and Locofoco Hunkerism. There is not a copper to choose between the two, and those who set a higher value on *principles* than they do on the shattered fragments of party organizations would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to rally around the standard of freedom and equal rights, whenever it should be unfurled. For one, we are heartily sick of the thousand and one collateral questions which have been thrust into our ranks, thereby "dividing and conquering us." Worse, infinitely worse than children's folly is the eternal din of petty questions, while the great fundamental question, which of all others should stir the soul of the nation to its very centre, is lost sight of—I mean the question of human rights, of universal freedom, according to the law of the living God and the Declaration of American Independence. We laugh at freaks and follies of children; but verily there are "children of a larger growth" whose strange and anomalous absurdities on questions of the most vital interests to the country, to themselves, and to mankind, find no parallel in the giddy impulses of childhood. O! these big, grown-up boys, who have not, and we fear never will, come to either the age or stature of true political manhood, playing marbles and spinning tops, while Despotism lights her forge in their very presence, and her practiced eye takes the dimensions of the limbs which shall certainly wear her fetters. Surely it is folly, in the extreme, to sit tamely silent until we are pinioned and bound at every point, and then, when the tortures are inflicted, to shout for relief. We go for the struggle, here and now, and let us grapple with the foe while calling for help. Yours, for the right, J. M EELLS.

NEWARK, *July* 26, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era:

It seems self-evident that those who are poposed to slavery must go back to first principles, and maintain a separate organization. Experience teaches that no good can result from compromising with unprincipled politicians. Where, now, are all the Free Soil Whigs and Democrats of 1848? They are engulphed in the great vortex which Daniel "in vision saw."

But, as the question is asked, what name would be most appropriate to *express* our principles? my object in this communication is to suggest one, which is both concise and expressive, and one which has already gained popularity, as the signature over which an eminent writer has contributed to enrich the columns of the *Era*. I would then suggest that all the opponents of slavery enrol themselves under the name of "Liberalists," or "Liberals," which, according to Webster, signifies, "not selfish; embracing other interests than one's own." Here, then, would be a party differing from others, "for all seek their own." Here, too, would be a platform large enough to contain the multitudes from the other parties who have, no doubt, become disgusted with their truckling to Southern domination.

CURTUS.

COST OF KEEPING A SLAVE.

Richard G. Morris, Esq., writing from Amherst county, Virginia, on the 10th of October, 1849, (see Patent Office Report, document No. 20, page 141,) thus estimates the cost and profit of keeping an adult slave per annum:

LABOR.—The labor on our estates is generally performed by slaves. Those who do not own slaves generally hire them. The small farms are generally worked by the farmers and their children; therefore but few white farm laborers for hire are to be found amongst us, and they hire at from one to two dollars per day, and board. Slaves hire generally by the year, for farm work, at from 60 to 80 dollars and returned well clothed; to work on public improvements they hire by the year, at from 100 to 120 dollars. The cost of boarding slaves may thus be estimated for each grown person:

150 pounds bacon, at 7 cents - -	$10.50
12 bushels corn, at 40 cents - -	4.80
2 bushels wheat, at 85 cents - -	1.70
Sugar, molasses, vegetables, milk, fresh meat - - - -	5.00
1 cook for 20 hands - - -	3.00
	$25.00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

HELD AT CHICAGO, JULY 3, 4, 5.

REPORT ON HOME MISSIONS.

The Committee to whom was referred "the Relation of the Churches to Slavery, through their Home Missionary operations," beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Home Missions rest upon the obvious and scriptural principle, that the spiritually strong should support and aid the weak, and that those who have the bread of life should impart to those who have not.

Resolved, That Home Missions generally in this country have heretofore been conducted upon the principle that the members of the churches planted and aided may hold slaves, and that, consequently, the members of Home Mission churches actually have held and do hold slaves in all parts of the country where slaveholding is permitted by law.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, churches whose members are permitted to hold slaves are a drawback and corruption to the Gospel of Christ, for the simple reason that, professing to teach and represent the religion of Christ, they do actually teach only religious sentiments and observances, omitting that "*judgment*" or "*justice*" which is among "*the weightier matters of the law*," and that "*righteousness*" which is the basis of the "Kingdom of God."

Resolved, That it therefore follows that most of the Mission Boards, ecclesiastical and voluntary, which now receive and disburse by far the largest proportion of the Home Mission funds raised by the evangelical churches of this country, are planting and sustaining a religion which is fatally adulterated—"another Gospel which yet is not another."

Resolved, That, without sitting in judgment upon the motives of the men who have hitherto managed Home Missions, or denying or depreciating the good which has been done, claiming perfection for ourselves, it is the object and intention of this Convention to labor and pray for the casting out of Slavery from Home Missions in this country

Resolved, That for this purpose a Committee be appointed to ascertain, as accurately as may be done in the course of the ensuing year, the number of slaveholding Home Mission churches of all denominations in this country; the number of slaves owned by the members of said churches; and, generally, the statistics of slaveholding Home Missions in this country; and report the same to a future Convention, as a basis of further action.

Resolved, That, in the mean time, measures be taken by this present Convention, by the employment of Agents, Correspondence, or otherwise, to have the question submitted to each of the Home Mission churches in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and to ascertain, either by a vote of each church, or a paper circulated for signatures, whether the members of these churches do or do not wish to be allied, through their respective Boards, to slaveholding churches in the slave States, and that the results of this inquiry be laid before a future Convention.

Resolved, That, in order to enable said churches to decide on their duty intelligently, the practical working and moral and religious effect of slaveholding Home Missions upon the country and upon religion in general be clearly stated to them, with the objections taken by Convention to Missions conducted upon such principles, to wit:

1st. That a Mission Board which aids some slaveholding churches proclaims its willingness to allow slaveholding in all of its churches, and that nothing but the laws of the free States, preventing slavery, prevent the introduction of slavery into all these churches, so far as *its* agency is concerned; and that such a Board is therefore a slavery propagating Board, and that the Secretaries, Agents, and Appointing Committees of such Board are engaged in propagating a slaveholding Christianity, which is at best but a corruption of the religion of Christ, and therefore they are to be considered as brethren walking disorderly, and to be withdrawn from if they persevere after earnest and faithful remonstrance.

2d. That Home Mission churches in free States, aided by Boards which support slaveholding churches in slave States, are morally, and by their annual contributions, which go to the general fund, partakers of the sins of those slaveholding churches; and they are therefore "going with a multitude to do evil."

3d Convention further hold that the success of the Wesleyan Methodists, and of the Rev. John G. Fee and others, in establishing free churches in slave States, proves that it is practicable to plant the South with a slavery-excluding gospel, and that measures be taken to collect and report to a future Convention information necessary to carry forward this great object.

4th. Convention object to sending young ministers from free States, to preach an anti-slavery gospel and administer a pro-slavery discipline in slaveholding churches, as calculated to break down their consciences, confound their understandings on moral subjects, and to corrupt their hearts by a fatally adulterated religion; and that this Convention have reason to believe that many once worthy young men and ministers have been already so corrupted.

5th. That this Convention object to slavery-sustaining Home Missions, that they tend to give respectability to slaveholding in the whole country; that the slaveholding churches which they establish must eventually prove curses, rather than blessings, where they are planted; and that reactively they are fast corrupting the sentiment of the churches at home.

Your committee therefore recommend that the execution and carrying out of the measures herein submitted be referred to a special committee, with power to raise the needed funds, and employ the necessary agencies, responsible to God and a future Convention, to which they are to report.

By order of the committee:

J. BLANCHARD, *Chairman.*

A WORD ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The following extract from a communication in a late number of *The Asheville* (N. C) *Messenger*, shows that there are men even as far south as that who not only think in advance of the community where they live, but dare to speak what they think.

"It is strange that the intelligence of the country cannot foresee the true cause of what is effecting the institution of slavery; that it is not the general laws of the country, the infraction of the Federal Constitution, nor the Abolitionists of the North, *but that it is the result of progress and the spirit of the age.* Slavery must exist or not exist in this country; and that must depend upon the moral influence in regard to it, rather than any law that governs it, and the interest which it may be, in the progress of time, to the slaveholder. Slavery is a right that belongs exclusively to the States, and it may exist with some of the slaveholding States with profit, for a century after it becomes unprofitable to others. For instance, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, cannot retain slavery at this moment, with the same profit of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, with their productive soil and valuable staples; and in any event, the slaveholding States must soon enact prohibitory laws against the transportation and migration of slaves out of one State into another, for sale; consequently the slaves of each State will be confined to their own territory. *This state of things the establishment of a Southern Confederacy would not avoid,* nor would the old and worn-out slave States be benefited by the change; and they may rest assured that the sympathy of the fertile States of the Southwest would never be so great as to take upon them the burden of the slave population of those sister States of the new Government, because it had become unprofitable and valueless; hence the importance that slavery should exist and belong exclusively to the rights of the States."

THANKSGIVING DAY.—An effort is being made by Governor Wood, of Ohio, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, to have a uniform day for Thanksgiving and Prayer, in all the States of the Union; and he has corresponded with the Executives of the several States on the subject. The day selected will most probably be the last Thursday in November. This is right, and we hope all the States of the Union will adopt the suggestion.—*Ohio Statesman.*

THE METHODIST CHURCH at Painesville, Ohio, has passed the strongest kind of Anti-Slavery resolutions, denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law in unmeasured terms, and refusing compliance with its mandates; also complaining of the lethargy of the Church and its Conferences with reference to Slavery — refusing support to any minister who should be stationed there, who was not of the real Anti-Slavery stamp.

The Selma Southern Enterprise speaks in the following sensible strain, to its blustering compatriots:

"If men who go to sleep murmuring 'Southern Rights,' and in their morning yawns drawl out 'Southern Rights,' and name their children 'Southern Rights,' would devote a little of their attention to the development of Southern resources, they would soon have 'rights' that would maintain themselves."

GEORGE W. WRIGHT, Representative from California, was in 1845 Chairman of the Town Committee of the old Liberty Party in Nantucket; and in 1848 he was an active Free Soil man, and introduced Mr. Sumner to the meeting when he addressed the people of that place.—*Commonwealth.*

THE ERIE METHODIST CONFERENCE recently held its annual session at Warren, Ohio. Not having the fear of the Union Safety Committee before its eyes, it gave expression to its earnest hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law. The following gentlemen were elected Delegates to the General Conference of 1852: Prof. C. Kingsley, Hiram Kinsley, B. S. Hill, William Hunter, E. J. L. Baker, William Patterson, J. H. Whaland. Reserves—N. Norton, S. Gregg.

FORGIVENESS.—The most difficult of all the virtues is forgiveness. Mayhew, in his recent work on the London poor, gives the following as the language of a little coster boy, when questioned about the Saviour:

"I have heard a little about our Saviour—they seem to say he was a goodish kind of a man; but if he says as how a cove's to forgive a feller as hits you, I should say he knowed nothing about it."

That's the practical belief of many who have greater advantages than the poor coster boy.

According to the report of the Delaware Anti-Slavery Society, there are only about 2,300 slaves in Delaware. Of these, 1,591 are in Sussex county, the remainder of the State being almost free from slaves.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Birds migrate northward and southward; so that there is in our latitudes at least a periodical ebb and tide of spring and winter visitors. The former gradually work their way, as the season advances, from the warm South, where they have enjoyed food and sunshine, and arrive here to cheer us with their songs, and make our summer months still more delightful. The latter, being inhabitants of the arctic circle, and finding in the forests and morasses of that region a sufficient supply of food in summer, are only led to quit their homes when the early winter begins to bind up the lakes and surface of the earth, and to deprive them of their sustenance. It is then that they seek our milder shores; and, accordingly, at the season when our summer visitants are leaving us to proceed on their journey southwards, these songless inhabitants of the north arrive to take their places, and to feed on such winter fruits and berries, and such insects and aquatic plants as are denied to their own inhospitable climate. These visitors, though mute, are of no mean value, for many of them are considered delicate food; and, in consequence, the red wing, fieldfare, woodcock, snipe, widgeon, &c., are wont to receive homage and admiration from those who could listen to the sweet warblings of the nightingale or the tender cooings of the turtle-dove with perfect indifference.

The visits of these birds, as well as of those from the south, depend greatly on the state of the weather, which appears to hasten or retard their flight as the season may be. Thus, we often find that a few of our summer birds leave the main body, and arrive sooner than the rest, while the others have been kept back by a sudden return of unfavorable weather, according to the adage, "One swallow does not make a summer." It is a singular fact that the early comers are male birds, arriving, as it would seem, in search of a fit spot into which to introduce their mates. The bird-catchers are aware of this, and prepare their traps accordingly, so that nightingales and other singing birds are often snared on their first arrival, and spend the short remainder of their lives in captivity. Many birds return not only to the same country, but to the very spot they left in the preceding season, a fact which has been ascertained by catching and marking some of them, while others do not confine themselves to a particular country, but range from one country to another, as circumstances may dictate.

It has been observed that migratory birds do not leave their summer abode, unless the winter is one of unusual severity. This fact is surprising, and the question, "By what means is the bird instructed as to the coming season?" naturally presents itself to the mind, but still remains unanswered.

Most birds perform their migrations during the night; but there are some that travel only by day, and others that stop neither by night nor day. Among the first are the owl, black bird, &c., and a great number of aquatic birds; among those that travel by day, are the crow, pie, titmouse, wren, wood-pecker, chaffinch, goldfinch, swallow, lark, and some others; and of those which do not intermit their flight are the wag-tail, heron, yellow-hammer, stork, crane, plover, swan, and wild goose. These choose a bright moonlight season in which to set out on their journey.

The flight of birds has been estimated from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles per hour, though some heavy birds scarcely exceed thirty miles an hour. Bishop Stanley mentions, in his "Familiar History of Birds," an easy way by which the flight of birds may be determined with tolerable accuracy. Supposing any bird—a partridge, for instance—should rise from the middle of a stubble, and fly a straight line over a hedge, all the observer has to do is to note by the seconds hand of a watch the number of seconds between the bird's rising and that of its topping the hedge; and then ascertain the distance between the point from whence it rose and the hedge, by stepping, counting the number of paces; when, supposing each pace to be a yard, we have a common rule of-three sum. Thus, if a partridge in three seconds flies one hundred yards, how many yards will it fly in 3,600 seconds, or one hour?

Another method of ascertaining the flight of birds is by carrrier pigeons. The same author tells us of a recent instance, in which fifty-six of these birds were brought over from Holland, and set at liberty in London. They were turned out at half-past four o'clock in the morning, and all reached their dove cots at home by noon; but one favorite pigeon, called "Napoleon" arrived about a quarter before ten o'clock, having performed the distance of three hundred miles at the rate of above three hundred miles an hour, supposing he lost not a moment, and proceeded in a straight line; but, as they usually wheel about in the air for some time before they start, the first bird must have flown, most likely, at a still quicker rate.

Of all migrating birds, cranes may be considered the most remarkable. They seem to be endowed with foresight, and have the appearance of consultation and regular preparation for the time of their departure. They utter peculiar cries several days before, and assemble with much noise and bustle. They then form themselves into two lines, making an angle, at the vortex of which one of their number, who is looked upon as the general director of their proceedings, takes his place. The office of the leader seems to be to exercise authority and issue orders to the whole party, to guide them in inclement weather in their circling flight, to give the signal for their descent, feeding, &c. Piercing cries are heard, as if commanding and answering to the command. If the leader grows tired, his place is taken by the bird next him, while he retires to the end of the line; and thus their orderly flight is accomplished.

In order that birds may fly with ease and continue long on the wing, they must fly against the wind; and patiently do they wait for a favorable time in this respect. The sudden change of the wind will sometimes cause numbers of quails, which are heavy in their flight, to de drowned in crossing the Mediterranean sea. Yet there are certain seafaring birds so wonderfully endowed as to remain almost continually on the wing, and which are often found at the distance of more than a thousand miles from land. The gigantic albatross is one of these, with its enormous expanse of wing, measuring fourteen feet, or even more, from tip to tip.

But the bird which surpasses all others in its power of flight is the frigate bird, which seldom visits the land except at the breeding season, and is never seen to swim or rest upon the waters. With such an instance of adaptation to the regions of the air, we need no longer wonder at the power by which our birds are enabled to remain so long on the wing as to perform their periodical migration to other lands.

It has been observed that the least willow wren and the stone curlew generally appear amongst us during the last week in March; while the following birds are not often with us till from about the 14th to the 20th of April: the nightingale, black-cap, chimney-swallow, red-start, yellow willow-wren, grassbopper, lark, martlet, and pied fly-catcher. At the end of April and the beginning of May are seen the lesser red-sparrow, cuckoo, sand martin, great willow wren, spotted fly-catcher, black martin, and landrail; while, about the middle of May, the swift and the goat-sucker or fern-owl, usually join the throng.

"Ye tell a tale of the beautiful earth—
Birds that o'ersweep it in power and mirth!
Yet, through the wastes of the trackless air,
Ye have a guide; and shall we despair?
Ye over desert and deep have pass'd;
So shall we reach our bright home at last."

WONDERFUL DOCILITY OF THE CANARY.

Mr. Wm. Kidd, of Hammersmith, who has for many months been engaged in writing an interesting and popular series of original articles upon *British Aviary and Cage Birds*, and which are appearing weekly in the Gardener's Chronicle, graphically illustrates the truly amiable character of the canary. It is hardly to be wondered at that this bird should be so *universal* a favorite. We extract the anecdote from the fourth chapter of *British Cage Birds*: "Were I," says Mr. Kidd, "to go on leisurely particularizing the many interesting tricks I have witnessed, as practiced by my winged minstrels, I should exceed, I fear, the bounds of propriety. One more, however, of our joint performances I must, through favor, record—enforcing at the same time, on all who may hereafter try the experiment, the necessity for extreme care, seeing that it is not quite free from danger.

"Aware of the perfect understanding existing between myself and little family, I was in the constant habit of playing them off some practical joke, rewarding them afterwards with a hemp seed by way of compromise. The sight of a hemp seed, therefore, (of which my mules and canaries were inordinately fond,) was a signal for some favor to be granted; some game 'to come off.' Taking up four or five duodecimo volumes of printed books, I opened each in the middle; and, placing them in a line on their front edges, in a slanting position, there was formed beneath an avenue through their entire length. It was like a railway tunnel on a small scale. In this opening I placed some half dozen birds, one by one, gently forcing them in the first instance to travel onward until they emerged from the tunnel. As each successively made his appearance I presented him lovingly with one of his favorite hemp seed as a 'reward of merit.' Shall I be credited when I affirm that before I had thrice repeated this little experiment, my pupils thoroughly comprehended the fun of the thing? It is indeed strange, but positively true.

"Day by day I extended the range of volumes, till, by degrees, I had formed a complete circle round the room. Here and there I left small loop-holes, just to give the travellers a bird's eye view of the surrounding neighborhood, occasionally exhibiting the magical hemp seed, a sight which quickened their pace amazingly. When their journey was a very long and tedious one, their looks, as they pattered past the loop-holes, were imploringly expressive. However, an encouraging 'cheer up, my lads!' kept them up to their work bravely. Arrived at the terminus, the strut of triumph, as each came forward and claimed his 'reward,' can only be faintly imagined. I cannot and will not attempt to describe it."

A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER.—A friend presented us a day or two since with a curiosity in the shape of a flower, which, we think, is one of the greatest wonders of the floral kingdom we have seen. It is about the size of a walnut, perfectly white, with fine leaves resembling very much indeed the wax plant. Upon the blooming of the flower, in the cup formed by leaves, is the exact image of a dove lying on its back, with its wings extended. The peak of the bill and the eyes are plainly to be seen, and a small leaf before the flower arrived at maturity forms the outspread tail. This leaf can be raised or shut down with the fingers without breaking or apparently injuring it, until the flower reaches its full bloom, when it drops.—*Panama Star.*

A CLERGYMAN riding across a bridge near where two men were fishing, overheard one of them swearing most dreadfully. He dismounted, tied his horse, and entered into conversation with the swearer, asking him many questions about his employment, and at length "what kind of bait he used?" He answered, "different kinds for different fish." "But cannot you catch fish without bait?" "No," said he, staring at the minister, "they would be great fools to bite at the bare hook." "But," said the minister," I know a fisherman who catches many without bait." "But who is he?" said the fisherman. "It is the Devil, and he catches swearers without bait. Other sinners want a bait, but the silly swearer will bite at *the bare hook*."—*Cheever's Anecdotes.*

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Corner of Western Row and Fifth street, Cincinnati, O.

THE Fall and Winter Session of this old Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, 1851, and continue sixteen weeks; six Lectures per day.

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E. H. Stockwell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
R. C. Carter, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
E. H. Stockwell, M. D., Demonstrator.
Joseph Brown, M. D., Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Tickets to the full course, $60; matriculation, $5; graduation fee, $20.

Cincinnati, July 10, 1851 July 17—6t

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c.

THIS preparation has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in the sarsaparilla root, the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While sarsaparilla root forms an important part of its combination, it is at the same time compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients, and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and, in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth. The whole history of medicine has scarcely furnished a parallel to the numerous and remarkable cures effected by its use, and what it has effected once it can effect again.

FROM KENTUCKY.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED.

BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY, *July* 10, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your Sarsaparilla. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stomach of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swollen; she had constant headache, and last spring was attacked severely with inflammatory rheumatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable cures effected by the use of *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, and commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bottles entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, restoring her to perfect health. I send this statement as an act of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicine.

With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain your friend,
SAMUEL P. HARGER.

Read the following, from New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, *November* 12, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your *Sarsaparilla*, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, FERMIN GROUPAZ.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

NEW DURHAM, NEW JERSEY, *June* 30, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians, and tried numerous remedies, without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of *Sands' Sarsaparilla.* On his recommendation my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from being rough, hard, and scaly, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect cure.

Yours with respect, G. S. HENDRICKSON,
Pastor of the Baptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

☞ Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by *A. B. & D. SANDS*, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

For sale by *R. S. PATTERSON* and *CHS. STOTT & CO.*, Washington; by *ROBERT SHOEMAKER*, Philadelphia; by *COLBY & CO.*, Baltimore; and by *SETH W. FOWLE*, Boston. April 3—eo3m

HENRY MINER & CO.,

DEALERS in Cheap Publications, &c., Smithfield street, between Second and Third, Pittsburgh, Pa. This is the most extensive Cheap Publication House in the West, where may always be found the principal Magazines, and new and old novels, Annuals, Gift Books, &c.

Stationery of every kind, Day Books and Ledgers, Pass Books, common and fancy Envelopes Inks, and in short everything in that line of business. For sale wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in any city in the United States.

The *National Era* and other periodicals are kept for sale. Feb. 13—lyg

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,

City of Washington,

UNDER the direction of *AARON HAIGHT PALMER* of New York, and *WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN* of New Orleans, Attorneys and Counsellors of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This establishment is formed for the following objects:

1. For practicing law in the Supreme Court of the United States, and conducting professional business before Congress.
2. For the prosecution and recovery of all claims, in law or equity, against the United States before Congress or the Executive Departments, or against foreign Governments before Boards of Commissioners.
3. For the settlement of accounts with the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Post Office and Interior Departments, and obtaining the remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for alleged violations of the revenue, post office, or other laws.
4. For securing letters patent for inventions from the United States or from foreign Governments, and procuring land warrants and pensions under the various pension laws of the United States.
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All communications addressed, post paid, to Messrs Palmer & Snethen, American and Foreign Agency, city of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

June 19—ly Office No. 5 Carroll Place, Capitol Hill.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THESE Springs are situated on an eminence, on the east bank of the Shenandoah, five miles south of Charlestown, in a healthy and delightful region. The reputation of the water is so well established, that it is deemed scarcely necessary to mention its qualities. Suffice it to say, the analysis of the late Dr De Butts, in 1821, classed the principal fountain with the *saline chalybeates*, a combination of the most valuable description in the whole range of mineral waters, and closely resembling those of the celebrated Bedford, in composition, operation, and efficacy. There is also a highly valuable Sulphur Spring in the vicinity. Apart from the merits of the waters, Shannondale is remarkable for its sublime and beautiful natural scenery. The Springs are within eight hours' travel from Washington and Baltimore. Coaches will be in Daily attendance at the Railroad Depot, at Charlestown, to convey passengers to the Springs The proprietors pledge themselves that their table and bar shall compare favorably with those of any watering place in Virginia. They have procured the best band of music and most capable servants that can be found, without regard to price.

Terms—$10 for the first week, $9 for the second, $30 per month. [July 24] HALL, OSBURN, & CO.

SALT BATHING—PINEY POINT PAVILION.

THIS beautiful establishment, recently enlarged and improved, is now open for the reception of visitors. The great benefits resulting from sea bathing and the sea breeze are becoming more known and appreciated. No place can be more healthy or possess a finer climate than this does; through the entire summer and fall months fever and ague and bilious fever are entirely unknown. The drinking water is from one of the purest springs in the country. A fine band of music has been engaged for the season. The hotel is complete in all its arrangements; active and efficient assistants have been procured, and no exertions will be spared to render it in all respects the most agreeable and pleasant resort in the whole country.

The steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Washington, and Baltimore, land passengers daily.

Board per day - - - - - -	$1 50
Board per week - - - - -	9 00
Board per month - - - - -	30 00

June 12—8t JAS. H. BIRCH, Proprietor.

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

THIS paper (under the editorial control of Rev. Joseph Gordon, Rev. John Rankin, corresponding editor,) will complete the first half year of its existence on Wednesday, January 1st, 1851. The substantial favors extended to it thus far show that such a journal was needed by the religious community. It will be the study of the editor to make its columns a still more full exponent of the principles and views of those who desire the church to take high and holy ground on the great moral questions which now agitate the world. *The Free Presbyterian* will steadily aim to present the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ (as it is) in harmony with all true reform—social, moral, and legislative—and in uncompromising hostility to all that is wrong, whether it find its lodging place in Church or State.

While it is professedly the organ of the *Free Presbyterian Church*, and will maintain the distinctive principles which separate it from other branches of the Presbyterian family, *The Free Presbyterian* will not be a mere sectarian sheet, but will most heartily co-operate with every other instrumentality calculated to promote the glory of God and the highest good of man.

Terms, two dollars per annum. Address
WILLIAM F. CLARK, Publisher,
Jan. 2. Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa.

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

A SERIES of *twelve* or *fifteen* Original Pamphlets, of the above title, is in the course of publication at Cincinnati, Ohio, by L. A. HINE, whose thorough study of the various questions of Reform cannot fail to make them acceptable to all liberal minds. They are issued at irregular intervals, according to circumstances; but, as near as may be, they will be issued monthly. They will embrace the great questions touching the relations of man to nature, and of mankind among themselves in every sphere of life; and their aim will be to hasten the time when greater liberty, more equality, and a purer fraternity, will secure to all the highest happiness of which they are individually capable.

Terms.—Ten cents single number, one dollar per dozen, or one dollar for the series. Each number contains 32 pages, beautifully printed and neatly covered. Direct to
March 13—6m L. A. HINE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

THIS Institution is situated in a pleasant and healthy part of the country, about five miles north of the city of Philadelphia. It is under the care of Dr Joshua H. Worthington, Superintendent, and William and Mary D. Birdsall, Steward and Matron, and is visited weekly by a Committee of the Managers.

The Asylum was founded in the year 1813, by members of the Society of Friends, with a view of affording to those afflicted with insanity the domestic comforts usually found in a private family, combined with kind and efficient moral and medical treatment.

Application for the admission of patients may be made either personally or by letter addressed to
CHARLES ELLIS,
Clerk of the Board of Managers, No. 56 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or to
WILLIAM BETTLE,
Secretary of the Committee on Admissions, No. 14 South Third street, Philadelphia
Jan. 9.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to Jan. 23

SUPERIOR DAGUERREOTYPES.

FIRST PREMIUM!

J. H. WHITEHURST has extended the field of his operations over more ground than any Daguerreotypist in the country. His Galleries may be found on Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a half and Sixth streets; No. 207 Baltimore street, Baltimore; corner Broadway and Leonard street, New York; No. 77 Main street, Richmond; Sycamore street, Petersburg; Main street, Norfolk; and Main street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

His beautifully and highly finished Electro Daguerreotypes are an extraordinary improvement, insuring faithful and highly finished likenesses in a few seconds.

The rotary back-ground invented by J. H. Whitehurst, gives an airy and living appearance to the picture.

He is the patentee of the Morteotype, the art of imbedding Daguerreotype likenesses in tombstones, so as to make them resist the ravages of time and weather.

Whitehurst's establishments now distribute more than thirty thousand pictures annually, and have never given dissatisfaction! This is certainly a flattering proof of the superiority of his likenesses.

J. H. W. calls the attention of the public generally to his elegantly furnished Gallery over Lane & Tucker's new store, where a free exhibition of pictures will be given.

Notwithstanding the usual competition in Daguerreotypes at the recent fair of the Maryland Institute, he was awarded the first medal by the judges.

Likenesses of every description copied, and post-mortem cases attended to. March 27—tf

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

IS the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Era. Received by Express from Washington, and delivered by carriers at $2.75 a year, free of postage single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, $2. Agents and clubs furnished at rates that will save them part of the postage. Orders for *advertising* in this paper solicited.

The Independent—weekly. Edited by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and others; Rev. George B. Cheever and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, stated Contributors. Received by Express from New York, and delivered by carriers at $2.50 a year, free of postage; single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, $2.

The Friend of Youth, a superior monthly journal for the Young, edited by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, Washington. Price, delivered free of postage, 62 1 2 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

The *Oberlin Evangelist*—semi-monthly. Price, $1 a year (All the Oberlin Books also for sale, wholesale and retail, at this Agency.)

Also, the Boston Publishing Office for

The New Englander, a quarterly journal, commanding the first order of talent, and taking a liberal view of the Progressive movements of the age, religious and secular. It holds itself free to treat on every subject that may be presumed to be interesting to intelligent Christian men; and to such men, in every profession and position, it addresses itself. Edited by a Committee, including some of the best minds of New Haven. Each volume begins in February. Price, $3 a year; single numbers, 75 cents.

☞ Subscriptions and renewals to the above Periodicals, and orders for all useful books, solicited by
May 1. G. W. LIGHT, 3 Cornhill.

IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

Farmington, Conn.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, to order, all kinds of iron and composition Castings, shafting of every description, together with the various species of work usually done in any establishment of this kind. The attention of manufacturers is called to a new article of Fan Bellows, for light and heavy blast, which is warranted superior to any other kind now in use, requiring much less power for the same blast, and when in motion making no noise Iron Railing, of modern patterns, for cemeteries, balconies, &c., furnished ready for setting up or put up, at prices which cannot fail to suit any who may wish to purchase Drafts of machinery, patterns, and work of every description furnished on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to, and work carefully packed and shipped as directed, to any part of the country.

June 12—3m JOHN DEMING.

POWERS & SEATON,

ATTORNEYS and *Counsellors at Law*, and *Solicitors in Chancery*, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio.
R. J. POWERS.
Sept. 26 G. W. SEATON

PARKEVILLE WATER CURE.

ACCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, situated two miles from Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and nine miles south of Philadelphia, with which communication may be had several times daily, is now in successful operation for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, and scrofulous, nervous, febrile, and cutaneous diseases

This institution was built expressly for the purpose of a water cure establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quality.

The managers, while they offer the advantages of their institution to the diseased, would tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

The efficacy of water, diet, air, and exercise, in restoring the diseased to health, vigor, and happiness, is no longer problematical, as thousands who have been cured thereby can testify.

The resident physician, *J. H. STEDMAN, M. D.*, late of Bethesda Water Cure, New York, has been a member of the medical profession for twenty years, and had much experience in hydropathic practice

For admission or further information, apply to *SAMUEL WEBB*, Secretary, at the Institute, or at No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia. June 12.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, September 1st, 1851, and continue four months.

FACULTY.

N. R. Moseley, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Abraham Livezey, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
James S. Longshore, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
C. W. Gleason, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Surgery.
M. W. Dickerson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Hannah E. Longshore, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

☞ Degrees will be conferred and diplomas granted to the successful candidates as soon as practicable after the close of the course of Lectures.

FEES.

To each Professor - - - - - - -	$10
Matriculation fee (paid once only) - - -	5
Graduation fee - - - - -	15

For further information, apply personally or by letter, post paid, to *N. R. MOSELEY, M. D., Dean of the Faculty*, No. 229 Arch street, Philadelphia. June 12—3m

Joseph C. Butler. Peter L. Brown. Henry H. Stout.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Corner of Main and Columbia Streets,

July 3—3m CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THOMAS EMERY,

MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine Candles, 33 Water street, between Main and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton and beef tallow. May 15—tf

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

HAVING associated myself in business with Mr. *JOHN A. PARKS*, of the "*MARLBORO' HOTEL*," I would invite those whom for the past six years I have been accustomed to meet at this and the Adams House, to make the Marlboro' their home while in the city.

I will to the utmost strive to serve acceptably those who may favor me with their patronage.

CHARLES W. JENKS.

Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, March 1, 1851. Mar. 10—tf

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, is now commencing its fourth season The success which has attended it thus far enables the subscriber to say with confidence, to all who wish to make a practical application of the *Water Cure Treatment*, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable auspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. The water is very pure, soft, and abundant.

The charge for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is $8 per week, payable weekly.

May 1—3m T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

HOOKER & HAWLEY,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Connecticut.
JOHN HOOKER.
Sept. 12—ly JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the *National Era*, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

☞ S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, (Journal Building,) is also agent for the *National Era.*

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Xenia, Ohio,

WILL take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the *National Era*, the *Union Mutual Life Insurance Company*, the *American Live Stock Insurance Company*; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling, leasing, and renting real estate.

☞ Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room.

Sept. 19—ly

FANCY SILK GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

J. K. McILWAIN & SON, *Philadelphia, No. 3 Bank street*, importers and dealers in Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Purse Twist, Combs, Steel Beads, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Needles, Pins, Bobbins, &c. &c. &c. Jan. 2.

WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AGENTS *for procuring Patents in the United States and foreign countries.*

They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inventions, and transact all business connected with their profession.

They will revise and attend to the reconsideration of those applications which have been rejected by the Commissioner of Patents, either on account of a defective specification and drawing, or the presentation of an improper claim.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information respecting the patentability of their inventions, may have their applications for patents made in proper form, and may obtain patents, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington, by writing to the subscribers.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

P. H. WATSON.
July 18. E. S. RENWICK.

LARD OIL.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

(THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH)

THE managers of the Parkeville Institute (near Philadelphia) have opened a ward in that institution, for the cure of *DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY*, such as curved spine, crooked limbs, deformed bones, club feet and all diseases of an analogous character and also hernia, or rupture, by means which render a resort to the use of the knife unnecessary. These patients will be under the charge of an experienced and skillful Orthopædic Surgeon, (Dr. T. F. Cullen,) who was for four years a pupil of the late celebrated Dr. *HEBER CHASE*, of Philadelphia, and who has for the last ten years devoted himself to this specialty.

Persons at a distance can consult with Dr. Cullen, by letter, describing the case and enclosing a fee of ten dollars, directed to the care of *Samuel Webb*, Secretary, No. 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all applications for admission are to be made.

T. F. CULLEN, M. D.,
March 20—tf Visiting Surgeon.

BENNETT'S NATIONAL SKY-LIGHT GALLERY,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store.

EXHIBITION FREE.

TO meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country.

It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery

Some valuable additions to the collection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of *JENNY LIND*, taken from life; one of *AMIN BEY*, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerreotype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of *JOHN C. CALHOUN.*

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in this city, together with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerreotypes to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life like expression, grace and ease of position, cannot be surpassed.

By a new and improved process practiced at this establishment, we are enabled to take pictures in the short space of one second, enabling parents to supply themselves with perfect Daguerreotypes of their little ones, of all ages.

☞ Miniatures neatly set in lockets, breastpins, finger rings, and settings furnished, if desired.

N. S. BENNETT.
Jan. 2. F. M. CORY.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of printers to the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They now offer—

Pica at - - -	30 cents.	Minion - - -	48 cents.
Small Pica - -	32	Nonpareil - -	58
Long Primer -	34	Agate - - -	72
Bourgeois - -	37	Pearl - - -	108
Brevier - -	42	Diamond - -	160

Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as perfect as possible, they have recently got up a complete set of the justly celebrated *Scotch-cut Letter*, from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of *Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c.*, their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction.

Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., stereotyped with correctness and despatch.

N. B. Specimen Books will be sent to printers who wish to make orders. L. JOHNSON & CO.,
Jan 2. No 6 Sansom street.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1851.

From New York and Intermediate Places.

THE Camden and Amboy Railroad and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad lines leave Walnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for New York, as follows:

	1st class.	2d class.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Sundays excepted,) fare - - -	$3	$2 50
At 9 A. M., via Tacony and Jersey City, fare - - - - - -	3	2 50
At 10 A. M., via Camden and South Amboy, fare - - - - - -	3	2 00
At 4 P. M., via Camden and South Amboy, fare - - - - - -	3	2 00
At 5 P. M., via Tacony and Jersey City, (daily,) fare - - - - -	3	2 50

Emigrant and Transportation Line from Philadelphia at 4 P. M., via Bordentown and South Amboy, (except Sundays,) fare $1 50.

Merchandise transported at low rates to and from N. York.
W. H. GATZMER, Agent C. & A. R. R. Co.
May 8—3m JAS. HINKLE, Agent P. & T. R. R. Co.

JOHN W. NORTH,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory
Oct. 11 —y

CHILD'S PREMIUM SAW-MILL.

To Plank Road Contractors and Lumbermen generally.

THE subscriber having obtained a patent for improvements in circular saw mills, by which all sizes and lengths of logs can be cut with equal facility, with great saving of power, timber, and expense, has made arrangements by which he can hereafter supply mills with superior saws, to order. Rights to manufacture in several of the Northern and Eastern States for sale, and models supplied.

O. CHILD.

Granville, Putnam Co., Ill, July 2, 1851—July 17—eo

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. *JENKS & PARKS*, No. 229 Washington street, Boston. C. W. JENKS.
March 20—lyg J. A. PARKS.

HENRY H. PAXTON,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 9.